The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts for 1868 and 1869 Compared.

The Feeling of Congress on the Tariff Bill.

Proposed Annual International Exhibitions.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Resources and Liabilities of Southern National Banks.

Comparative Statement of Internal Revenue Receipts in 1868 and 1869—The Tariff in Congress—Mississippi in the Senate—The Recent Army Assignments—The Georgia Case Before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following summary of monthly collections of internal revenue for the first half of the current fiscal year, compared with the collections of the first half of the previous fiscal year, presents some interesting and suggestive facts. Take first the collections on

Spirits.

	1868.	1869.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tobacco.

	1868.	1869.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fermented Liquors.

	1868.	1869.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Gross Receipts.

	1868.	1869.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales.

	1868.	1869.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Income.

	1868.	1869.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Other unenumerated sources.

	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Collections.

	1868.	1869.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

It should be stated that the total for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, will be increased by twelve districts not yet heard from.

THE TARIFF.

An anonymous circular has made its appearance among a few members of Congress, justifying the outrageous increase in the book tariff proposed by the new bill, on the ground that all the materials that enter into American book manufacturing are so heavily taxed that the business must be protected in proportion. Now, to say nothing of the fact that the business is already protected in proportion, this statement is one of the most potent arguments yet brought forward in behalf of a reduction of duty on raw materials generally. The analysis of the manner in which excessive duties and taxation enter into the cost of bookmaking is only a fair sample of the same cause and effect in other industries, and, taken in connection with the present temper of Congress, which is clearly towards a general revision and, in many cases, a material reduction of rates of duty, such arguments will have a good result, though not in the exact direction intended by their authors. From present indications it would seem that in the consideration of the tariff each individual interest will have to stand on its own merits, and that there will be little opportunity for "log-rolling" interests, as has been the case heretofore. The last has pretty much resolved to abandon all claims to protection, and to insist on a reduction on the leading articles of hides, lumber, salt, iron, sugar, tea and coffee. The tariff is the special order for Tuesday, but as two other special orders intervene, to wit, the Legislative and the Indian Appropriation bills, it is doubtful if it is reached before the 22d inst.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate will probably take a vote on Mississippi to-morrow. The pending motion is to attach the Virginia conditions, which will probably prevail, thus practically adopting the House bill. The entire delegation, both Senators and Representatives, is here, ready to be sworn in as soon as the State is admitted.

A RECEPTION AT GENERAL BELKNAP'S.

Secretary BELKNAP and Mrs. BELKNAP gave their first reception of the season last night, at their residence on Madison-place. The popularity of the new Secretary and his charming young wife was abundantly attested by the attendance of nearly every person invited, which included all the distinguished people in Washington, from the President down.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent arrivals in the city are: A. V. Stout, W. H. Webb, Naval Officer Merritt, Postmaster Jones, and W. M. Evarts of New-York, and Charles E. Smith, Esq., and Postmaster Filkin of Albany.

THE ALUMNI HALL, HARVARD COLLEGE.

Attorney-General HOAR has been invited to deliver the oration at the laying of the corner stone, Alumni Hall, Harvard College, and will probably accept.

THE RECENT ARMY ASSIGNMENTS.

Among the army officers in the East, and especially with those who are pleasantly located in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and Baltimore, the late order regarding changes met with undisguised disapprobation, and a multiplicity of methods is being resorted to by many to arrest the carrying out of the orders. Yesterday a number of officers and gentlemen from New-York called upon General SHERMAN for the purpose of enlisting him in the behalf of a certain officer who is making desperate efforts to get the order so [illegible] him suspended or revoked, but without success. In conversation with these gentlemen General SHERMAN declared that he would only not interfere in the changes, but would see that they were all fairly carried into effect.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GEORGIA BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

A paper was submitted to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, signed by Messrs. J. E. PARROTT, D. E. HARRELL, WM. GIBSON, B. CONLEY, President of the Georgia Senate, I. TWEEDY, Speaker pro tem. of the Georgia House, on the subject of the reconstruction of that State, in which they make the following representation of the organization of the Georgia Legislature:

We offer first the report made to the Legislature in July, 1868, by Mr. J. E. BRYANT, that JAMES M. NUNN, W. T. MCCULLOUGH and JOHN LONG were ineligible members, having held offices prior to the war, requiring them to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards participated in the rebellion, each of whom were afterwards seated, and one of them, Mr. NUNN, took the prescribed oath under the recent act of Congress, with his commission thereon file and duly recorded in the Secretary of State's office, and that of his Captain who commanded him in the militia, also a member of the same House. We next present you the order of Major-General Terry, declaring R. H. Donaldson, from Gordon County; James M. Nunn, of Glascock, and F. M. Taliaferro, of Fulton, (all members of the House of Representatives in 1868,) ineligible; also, that J. B. Burts, J. A. Brinson, A. T. Bennett, A. M. George, David Goff, Wm. Hudson, D. Johnson, Henry C. Kellogg, J. W. Meadows, J. H. Penland, Robert G. Surrency, J. R. Smith, Hiram Williams, John C. Drake, J. T. Ellis and J. W. Rouse, who had failed, neglected and refused to file the required oath, and who also had filed application to be relieved of their disabilities, admitting thereby their ineligibility to seats, sixteen in number, all of whom were seated in said Legislature. Add to this number W. F. WINN and J. W. ANDERSON, Senators declared ineligible; and COLLIER and GRAHAM, also Senators who failed and refused to take the required oath, and also applied for their disabilities to be removed, thereby also admitting their ineligibility, and you have nineteen Representatives and four Senators who were clearly ineligible to seats in that Legislature under the Reconstruction laws of Congress. Add to this number R. R. MCCUTCHEON, C. R. MOORE, Senators who refused and failed to take the required oath; also, M. J. CRAWFORD, P. H. BRASSELL, W. T. MCCULLOUGH and J. B. MOON of the House of Representatives, and you have the aggregate number of twenty-eight Senators and Representatives who participated in the organization and all the proceedings of the Legislature of 1868. With the facts stated above, together with the facts in your Judiciary Committee's report, can it be said by your honorable Committee that the requirements of the Reconstruction acts of Congress have been complied with, and that an organization of the two Houses of the Georgia Legislature, in which ineligible members participated, was legal or binding? If, however, you should hold that the organization was a compliance, can you hold that elections made by the votes of those ineligible members were legal? In the House of Representatives, the Clerk—an indispensable officer of that branch of the General Assembly, and without whom an organization cannot be said to have been effected—the Clerk, an ineligible man himself, was elected by only five votes, every one of the nineteen ineligible members having voted for him. Can this be held to be a legal election in said House? In the election of United States Senators many of those ineligible members voted, and Messrs. Anderson, McCutchen, Moore, Burts, Crawford, Drake, Donaldson, Ellis, George, Goff, Hudson, Johnson, Kellogg, McCullough, Meadows, Nunn, Penland, Williams, Taliaferro and Rouse all cast their votes for Hon. JOSHUA HILL, he receiving thereby one hundred and ten votes, twenty of whom were ineligible, leaving ninety legal votes cast for Mr. HILL, whilst his opponent, Chief Justice J. E. BROWN, received ninety-four votes, one of whom, SURRENCY, was ineligible, giving him a clear majority of three of the legal and eligible members of said Legislature.

THE OCTOBER AND DECEMBER BALANCES.

A statement prepared in the Treasury Department, bearing date Feb. 11, shows the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1869. The balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1869, by this statement, is $4,651,196 90 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of Oct. 1, 1869, and the balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1869, $4,530,789 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of Jan. 1, 1870. These differences are accounted for by the fact that expenditures are all known and included in the monthly debt statement, while the receipts (being taken from the returns in the office at the close of business on the last day of each month) do not include the entire receipts for the quarter.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Work in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency has increased considerably within a few months, particularly in the Redemption Division of that Bureau, owing to the rapidity with which national bank notes which have been worn out and become mutilated by constant use are being sent to the Department for redemption. Frequently a hundred packages of mutilated notes are received daily at this office.

MONTANA.

Hon. JAMES M. CAVANAUGH, Delegate from Montana, presented sixteen citizens of that Territory yesterday to the President, who made many inquiries respecting its condition, and was gratified in learning of its prosperity. The visitors were pleased with their interview.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Select Committee on American Navigation Interests have agreed to report a bill allowing drawbacks on shipbuilding materials, not to exceed $8 per ton on wooden sailing vessels, $10 per ton on composite sailing vessels, with iron frames and wooden planking, $10 per ton on wooden steamers, $12 per ton on composite steamers, $12 per ton on iron sailing vessels and $15 per ton on iron steamers. When the materials used are of home production, equivalent amounts are to be allowed.

The second section allows ship stores and coal to be shipped and consumed free of duty. The third section allows an annual subsidy to American vessels engaged in the carrying trade, for over six months a year, between American and foreign ports, or between several foreign ports, as follows: With the British American Provinces, $1 50 per ton for sailing vessels or steamers; with European ports, $4 per ton for steamers with all other foreign ports, $2 per ton for steamers. The Committee will also report a bill substituting for all tonnage duties thirty cents per ton, and abolishing all harbor dues, pilotage fees or other taxes imposed by State or municipal laws.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

A Petition to Congress—A Shipping Commissioner to Superintend Shipments and Discharges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following petition has been presented to Congress:

To the Honorable the United States Senate and House of Representatives:

Your petitioners, the American Seamen's Friend Society, organized in the City of New-York in 1826, and incorporated in 1833, "to improve the social and moral condition of seamen," in the prosecution of its objects, having established either directly, or through its auxiliaries, bethels and sailors' boarding houses and supporting chaplains and sailor missionaries in many of the leading seaports of the world, and having in this way acquired a thorough knowledge of the circumstances and needs of seamen, would respectfully represent that a certain measure, originating in this country with the San Francisco Seamen's Friendly Society, and proposing Congressional legislation, under the title of "An act to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the Judges of the several District Courts of the United States of America, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in the merchant ships belonging to the United States, and for the further protection of seamen," has been submitted to your petitioners for examination and consideration. That said measure, upon such examination and consideration, seeming to be wisely drawn, and being, as is found, substantially a transcript of the "Merchant Shipping act of Great Britain," which, after twenty years' experience, has proved to be altogether practicable and eminently beneficent, working great good alike to seamen, to shippers and to shipowners, does, with few slight modifications, meet your petitioners' approval, and believing that its enactment by the Senate and House of Representatives as a part of the law of the land would secure the sailor against existing abuses that cannot be remedied by mere State legislation; and further believing that it would result also to the benefit and prosperity of the shipping interests of the whole country, your petitioners pray that it may receive the favorable consideration of your honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

Signed in behalf of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and by order of the Board of Trustees, at a meeting held for the purpose at the rooms of the Society in the City of New-York, Feb. 4, 1870. WM. A. BOOTH, President.
H. LOOMIS, S. H. HALL, } Cor. Secretaries.

I am instructed by the Directors of the New-York Seamen's Association, incorporated May 3, 1869, and whose design is kindred with that of the American Seamen's Friend Society, to join in the foregoing petition.

CHARLES C. DUNCAN,
President New-York Seamen's Association.

THE SOUTHERN BANKS.

Condition of the Banks—Abstract of the Report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following are the principal items contained in the abstracts of the reports of the conditions of Southern banks, made under the recent order of Comptroller HULBURD:

VIRGINIA—SIXTEEN BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	$4,070,000
United States bonds	2,684,000
Due from banks	552,654
Cash items, including specie, $630,362	1,012,177
Three per cent. certificates	5,000

Liabilities.

Capital	[illegible]
Profits	362,470
Bank notes outstanding	2,080,000
Deposits	3,168,170
Due to Banks	282,404
Aggregate of resources and liabilities	8,564,172

NORTH CAROLINA—SIX BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	$1,356,477
United States bonds	735,000
Due from banks	[illegible]
Cash, including specie, $66,258	[illegible]

Liabilities.

Capital	$850,000
Profits	[illegible]
Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Deposits	1,022,970
Due to banks	[illegible]
Aggregate	3,115,186

SOUTH CAROLINA—THREE BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	[illegible]
United States bonds	[illegible]
Due from banks	[illegible]
Cash, including specie, [illegible]	[illegible]

Liabilities.

Capital	[illegible]
Profits	117,451
Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Due to banks	154,000
Aggregates	[illegible]

GEORGIA—SEVEN BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	[illegible]
United States bonds	1,363,500
Due from banks	411,322
Cash, including $42,267 specie	1,229,144
Three per cent. certificates	75,000

Liabilities.

Capital	[illegible]
Profits	[illegible]
Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Due to banks	[illegible]
Aggregate	[illegible]

ALABAMA—TWO BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	[illegible]
United States bonds	[illegible]
Due from banks	[illegible]
Cash, including $67,136 specie	[illegible]

Liabilities.

Capital	$400,000
Profits	[illegible]
Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Due to banks	[illegible]
Aggregate	[illegible]

LOUISIANA—TWO BANKS.

Resources.

Loans	[illegible]
United States bonds	1,290,000
Due from banks	[illegible]
Cash, including $71,329 specie	1,113,796

Liabilities.

Capital	$1,300,000
Profits	[illegible]
Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Deposits	1,600,000
Due to banks	[illegible]
Aggregate	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Proposed Annual Exhibitions in London, England—Outline of the Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The British Minister at Washington has laid before Secretary FISH, letters from the British Commissioners, for the exhibition of 1851, explaining a scheme proposed for a series of international exhibitions of specimens of works of fine art and industry, proposed to be held annually in London, the first exhibition to take place in 1871. The Commissioners hope that each foreign Government will appoint, at an early period, a Commissioner to confer with them.

The proposed exhibitions will differ materially from those which have preceded them. The objects will be selected by competent judges before they are admitted. Only a few classes of industrial objects will be admitted each year. The arrangements will be in classes, without reference to nationalities, as heretofore. The exhibitors will be relieved of all charges for arranging and taking care of their objects during the exhibitions. The exhibitions shall be opened on the 1st of May and closed punctually on the 30th of September. Foreign countries will not have placed in their absolute disposal space in block, but divisions of space in each class, while, in addition to such allotments, foreign exhibitors will have the privilege of submitting in London their productions for admission under the same rules as British subjects. The first of the series of exhibitions will be opened at South Kensington on the 1st of May next.

The objects in the first exhibition will consist of the following classes, for each of which will be appointed a reporter and a separate committee:

I. Fine Arts.
1. Paintings of all kinds in oil, water colors, enamel, porcelain, &c.
2. Sculpture, in marble, wood, stone, terra cotta, metal, iron, ivory, and other materials.
3. Engravings, lithography, photography, &c.
4. Architectural designs and models.
5. Tapestries, embroideries, lace, &c., shown for their true art and not as manufactures.
6. Designs for all kinds of decorative manufactures.
7. Copies of ancient pictures, enamels, reproductions in plaster, electrotypes of fine ancient work of art, &c.
II. Scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds.
III. Manufactures of pottery of all kinds including that used in building, viz.: Earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, parian, &c., with machinery and process for the production of such manufactures.
2. Wool and worsted fabrics, with the raw produce and machinery for manufacturing in the same.
3. Educational:
1. School buildings, fittings, furniture, &c.
2. Books, maps, globes, &c.
3. Appliances for physical training, including toys and games.
4. Specimens and illustrations of modes for teaching fine arts, natural history and physical science.
IV.—Horticulture. International exhibitions of new and rare plants, and of fruits, vegetables, flowers and plants, showing specialities of cultivation, will be held by the Royal Horticultural Society, in conjunction with the above exhibitions.

Arrest of the Wilkesbarre Bank Robbers—Exciting Chase in the Woods During a Storm.

From the Mauch Chunk (Penn.) Gazette, Feb. 11.

The quiet town of Lehighton was the scene of much excitement on Tuesday. It was rumored during the day that the Wilkesbarre bank robbers were in the town, but the statement was hardly believed till Constable J. T. WESTON approached four suspicious looking characters, who had been loafing about Mantz's Hotel, with the intention of arresting them. The constable had no sooner made this attempt at securing the scoundrels than they pulled out pistols and prepared for resistance. But seeing how futile such a course would be the robbers tried to escape by running. They crossed the Lehigh Valley Railroad and plunged in the river, hoping to find security in the heavily wooded mountain on the opposite shore. This certainly was not a pleasant undertaking; as in some places the water is deep and swift. The terrible snow storm that was raging did not make the journey through the black waters any more pleasant than it would have been otherwise, and we should suppose rather added to the discomfort of the whole party after they got out and began to climb the mountain. The constable summoned a posse and at once began the pursuit. Nearly all of both parties were armed. After a long chase through the snow the robbers were overhauled. At first they refused to surrender and again drew their pistols, which could not be fired, as they had got wet in the river. After some show of determination from the constable's men the thieves gave themselves up, and the whole party returned to Lehighton to recount their adventures to the eager citizens who crowded around the hotel. The prisoners were kept over night at Mantz's Hotel, and sent to Wilkesbarre next day.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The French Conspiracy Prisoners—Release of Fonvielle—Rochefort's Latest Effort.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—M. FONVIELLE, the friend of VICTOR NOIR and witness of his death, has been discharged from custody. The other editors of *La Marseillaise* are still in prison. M. ROCHEFORT is not permitted to see his fellow-prisoners. A proposition to impeach the ministry was sent last week by M. ROCHEFORT to a Deputy to be introduced in the Corps Legislatif; but the Chamber refused to hear it, and after the sitting the Deputy sent it to M. SCHNEIDER, President of the Corps.

Reported Agrarian Outrages in Ireland—The Case of Mr. Temple Again—Great Billiard Match—The Champion Defeated—Extreme Cold Weather.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The agrarian outrages in Ireland continue. Dispatches received tonight state that a landlord in Kerry County was fired at to-day through a window while sitting in his parlor. Luckily the shot did not take effect. No arrest was made....The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening is severe upon the insincerity of Rev. Mr. TEMPLE's disclaimer....A splendid game of billiards was played last evening at St. James' Hall, Regent-street, between JOHN ROBERTS, the English champion, and W. COOK, Jr.; 1,200 points up, even, for the champion's gold cup and £200 a side, the "spot stroke" barred. Only five hundred tickets were issued, but there were twelve hundred people present, including a large number of the nobility, whereof the Prince of WALES and suite were most conspicuous. At 8 o'clock, Mr. COOK came forward, announced the conditions of the game, and proceeded to play. At first it was evident he was not in good playing condition, and the odds at the betting were against him. He warmed with his work, however, and at last won splendidly by 117 points amid the applause of the spectators....The weather to-day is intensely cold throughout Europe. At Paris the thermometer indicates 20° Fahrenheit below the freezing point. The Elbe is entirely closed to navigation on account of the ice, and the practice of the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews on the Thames is suspended from the same cause.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 13.—Owing to a snowstorm, the lines to the eastward are working slowly and with difficulty this morning.

Further Arrest of Editors for Violations of the Press Law—The Reported Appointment of a Minister to Washington.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The city is tranquil.... Seven of the editors of the *Réforme* (newspaper) have received an order to appear before the Court to answer charges preferred against them for violation of the Press law. In answer to this summons the *Réforme* this morning publishes an article against the Government of extraordinary violence.... The Paris *Pays* of to-day explains how the rumor arose that M. PARADOL was announced as having been appointed Envoy to Washington. He intends to go to America in the same way that Mr. DICKENS went, as a public reader, and will visit Washington during his stay in that country.

The Carlist Rising in Spain—Speech of Bismarck on Closing the Prussian Diet—Dethronement of the King of Bavaria—The Suez Canal.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—In the Cortes to-day, Senor RIVERO, in reply to a question, said the Government was fully aware of the conspiracy of the Carlists. The Government knew of their introduction of arms, giving out of money and appointment of officers. The Government would do nothing until the outbreak actually occurred, being abundantly able to crush that one.

CADIZ, Feb. 13.—The *Joseph Clark* (not the *Nicholas*, as before reported,) went ashore recently at Cadiz. She is now discharging at San Lucar.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Count VON BISMARCK closed the Sessions of the Prussian Diet to-day with a speech. He regretted the spirit of opposition that had been shown in the Upper Chamber, and promised an extraordinary session soon. He made no reference to foreign affairs.

MUNICH, Feb. 13.—The Council is considering the subject of the dethronement of the King.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 13.—The great rock near Ismalia has been successfully moved from the bed of the Suez Canal. The minimum depth of water is now about twenty-nine feet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—The Servians and Montenegrins are intriguing, which causes considerable solicitude here.

CUBA.

Return of General Goyeneche to Puerto Principe—Arrest of an Assassin in Havana—San Miguel Occupied by the Spaniards—Miscellaneous.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—General GOYENECHE again returned to Puerto Principe on the 8th inst.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—The assassin of ISAAC GREENWALDTH was arrested in this city last night. He is a native of the Canary Islands, and a Sergeant in the Fifth Battalion of Volunteers. A Court Martial will be immediately convened for the trial of the murderer....Dispatches from San Miguel have been received. The troops now occupy that city, and many families from the insurrectionary districts had arrived and were settling in the town. The city is now perfectly quiet. No disturbance has occurred since Sunday last....Telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Havana has been reëstablished, and the line is again open for business.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Earthquakes in San Francisco—High Price for a Private Box—The California Legislature—Affairs in British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in this city at 3:30 o'clock this morning....The sale of choice seats for the Camilla Urso Festival, in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, took place last night, and realized $9,000. Mayor SELBY secured the "Grand Box" at $1,200....The Legislature has passed a bill permitting the Mercantile Library Association to hold lotteries and undertake gift enterprises for the purpose of canceling their debt....The Legislative Council of British Columbia opens on the 15th inst. The principal measure to come before it will be one for confederation with the Dominion of Canada. Annexation to the United States is strongly advocated in the papers of the colony. Chief Justice NEEDHAM, appointed to the Chief-Justiceship of Trinidad, leaves Victoria soon to fill his new appointment. Governor MUSGROVE is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent accident.

The British Iron-clad Monarch—Departure for Annapolis.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13.—The *Monarch* sailed for Annapolis at 10:30 this morning. She was escorted outside the bay by the *Leyden* with the officers of the monitors, their friends, and a party of ladies on board, by the revenue steamer *Mahoning* and the steam tugs *Cohasset* and *Uncle Sam*. As the *Monarch* passed the forts she dipped her colors and her marine band played "Auld Lang Syne." The *Leyden* parted with them off Portland Light, with a goodby and cheers, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." At 11:40 o'clock, off Alden's Rock, the *Monarch* stopped her engines, and Mayor PUTNAM, British Consul MURRAY, and other gentlemen went on board the *Cohasset* and returned to this city. The *Mahoning* bore up for Mount Desert and the *Monarch* shortly after steamed away to sea. Governor CHAMBERLAIN and Hon. GEORGE M. WESTON proceeded in the *Monarch* on their way to Washington. Commander COMMERELL, of the *Monarch*, returned to Portland in the *Leyden*, and goes to Washington by rail. The *Monarch* steamed out at half speed, running four boilers, and making about seven knots an hour. The *Miantonomoh* and *Terror* will start for Boston on Monday morning.

THE RED RIVER.

Proceedings of the Winnepeg Convention—A Bill of Rights to be Submitted to the Dominion Government.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Winnepeg *New Nation*, of Jan. 28, gives the proceedings of the convention of English and French delegates which assembled on the 25th, at Upper Fort Garry, to consider the overtures of Mr. GOULD SMITH, the Canadian Commissioner. Nothing was done on the first day, the delegates not having all arrived. On the third day the Convention was ready for business. Sealed papers were opened when it was found that Canada was disposed to do justice to the Red River men; also, that communication with the Home Government being difficult, Mr. SMITH was to act in accordance with his own private judgment. Mr. SMITH being admitted to a hearing, confirmed the impression that the Canadian Government was disposed to grant them all the privileges accorded to any of its citizens. Mr. REILLE, in a warm speech, acknowledged his allegiance to the Queen, denying that he was a Canadian subject. He asked Mr. SMITH to explicitly state whether he was ready to grant what was asked in the bill of rights of December. Mr. SMITH replied that he could not state from memory its provisions, and asked to look at it and consider the matter. A new bill of rights was suggested, and, on motion of Mr. REILLE, a committee, consisting of three English and three French, were appointed to meet on the 26th of January, and draw up a bill of rights in accordance with the wishes of the people. Mr. REILLE was chosen one of the Committee. He was evidently the master spirit of the Convention. Private advices state that if any changes are made in the bill, they will be on the side of stronger guarantees for the rights of the people.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 13.—Bishop TACHE, of Red River, is still here. He has been present at the sitting of the Cabinet in order to be consulted on Red River affairs. He expects to leave for Fort Garry on Wednesday next.

THE WEST.

Railroad Matters in Missouri—Protection—A Libel Suit—A Domestic Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company yesterday ratified the new contract with the Missouri Railroad Company at the rate of $37,500 per annum for twenty years, and Mr. GARRISON, the Acting President, left for Leavenworth to-day to take possession of the road and arrange for through trains to Atchison. ....The Protectionists had a large meeting last evening, at which several speeches were made. A letter from Governor MCCLURG was read, taking strong ground against free trade, calling it a pernicious heresy and suicidal in its results....The National Hotel at St. Joseph, Mo., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss on building, $9,000; insured for $6,000. Loss on furniture, $11,000; no insurance....General STRINGFELLOW, of Atchison, has commenced suit against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for $10,000, for services in procuring legislation from the Missouri Legislature beneficial to the railroad company. ....Suit was entered in the Circuit Court yesterday by LUCY C. SANFORD against BENJAMIN C. SANFORD for $50,000 damages. The plaintiff states that she was married to SANFORD at Terre Haute, Ind., in July, 1865, and lived with him until May, 1869, when she discovered he was a married man at the time he married her, and had a family in St. Louis; that he represented himself as being a single man having a large amount of property. She has also filed a petition for divorce, and asks the custody of her child, 2 years old, and $5,000 per annum alimony. SANFORD is a grandson of PIERRE CHOUTEAU, deceased, is connected with some of the first families and has large property.

HELENA, Montana Territory, Feb. 13.—It is snowing here....Late advices from the Cedar Creek Mines report favorable discoveries inside the gulches. This place will undoubtedly be the largest camp in the Territory during the coming season. The quartz mines in the vicinity of Helena are paying better and are in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

Mr. Bennett and the Buffalo Commercial—A $100,000 Libel Suit.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—Hon. D. S. BENNETT, member of Congress from this district, will issue a card to the public in the morning papers, stating in substance that he has returned from Washington at the earliest possible moment to vindicate his character against the recent malignant attack of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, that he has instituted proceedings in the Court against the proprietors of that journal, and that Hon. NOAH DAVIS and Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER have volunteered their services to prosecute the case here, and have been accepted as counsel. He says the recent attack of the *Commercial Advertiser* is the crowning outrage of a long series to which he has been subjected from the same source. He denies the charges *in toto*, and asks the public to await the result of the judicial investigation instituted. He charges the *Commercial* with sending marked papers containing the recent attack to the President, members of the Cabinet and prominent Congressmen. He says he will bring the case to trial with the least delay the law will allow. It is understood damages are laid at $100,000.

A Tragedy in a Church—A Young Man Shot by a Young Woman.

PIQUA, Ohio, Feb. 13.—While the congregation at St. Mary's Catholic Church in this city were engaged in worship this morning, a young woman named Miss MARY MAHER entered the church and took a seat. In a few moments thereafter she deliberately took from her pocket a pistol, and shot a young man named THOMAS WISE, who occupied a seat immediately in front of her. WISE, after being shot, arose and started towards the entry. The woman pursued him, endeavoring to shoot him a second time, but was prevented by a policeman, who arrested her. The cause of the affair is not fully known, but it appears from various reports in circulation that WISE had promised to marry her, had determined not to fulfill his promise to her, and had since engaged himself to another, which engagement was announced in church this morning. WISE's condition is rather critical.

The Navy Yard at Boston—Spanish Iron-clads to be Repaired—A Call Declined.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Owing to the orders to have repairs on the steamer *Ticonderoga* finished immediately, one hundred of the recently-discharged mechanics will be reëmployed at the Navy Yard to-morrow. Orders have been received from Washington to have the dock cleared preparatory to the reception of the Spanish iron-clad frigates *Victoria* and *Zealled*, which are daily expected to arrive at this port....Rev. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER, D. D., of Chicago, has declined a call recently extended to him by the Church of the Unity in this city.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The tannery of C. H. STURGES and the dwelling house of JAMES H. QUICK, on Caroline-street, were destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock this morning. The loss of Mr. STURGES is about $6,000; insured for $3,500 in the Lancaster Insurance Company. Mr. QUICK's loss is $1,500 and his insurance $800.... Hon. WILLIAM HAY dropped dead as he was entering church this evening. He was aged about 80 years, and well known in former years as a leading member of the Bar.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 13.—PATRICK BURNS, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, near Chatham village, by being knocked from a car by a low bridge and run over by the train. His body was horribly mangled.

PIQUA, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The passenger train coming north on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, due here last night at 11 o'clock, as it was entering the canal bridge, below Troy, ran off the track. The engine broke through the trestle work, falling fifteen feet. The engineer, fireman and a man named CHARLES BRONSON, the wood measurer for the road, who happened to be on the engine at the time, were very badly injured.

TROUBLES OF MEXICO.

Fresh Revolutions—Strength of the Rebels—Ortega's Denunciation of the Movement—News from all Parts.

From the Brownsville Ranchero, Feb. 1.

By a gentleman who arrived by yesterday's stage from the interior of Mexico, and who is well posted regarding existing affairs in Mexico, we have learned the following particulars, which may well be considered a bird's eye view of the present condition of that country:

A few days since we published the official account of Gen. ROCHA, wherein he claimed a victory over the rebel General MARTINAS, this occurring on the 15th of January. The sequel to that affair is, that on the 18th following, General MARTINAS claims to have obtained a complete victory over the national troops under command of General ROCHA, near San Luis Potosi, capturing all of his artillery, (five pieces,) 300 prisoners, and two wagon loads of arms. He also claims that ROCHA was routed completely, and that he is pursuing his disorganized army.

San Luis Potosi is completely in the hands of the rebels, they having organized a full State Government and have the streets of that city barricaded and mounted with an abundance of cotton. The rebels are impressing every man of the lower class who is capable of bearing arms. Already they have some 5,000 men under arms drilling for the fray.

In Zacatecas the rebels have 2,500 under arms and are impressing all able-bodied men upon whom they can lay their hands, as in San Luis Potosi.

General ESCOBEDO, by passengers direct from the City of Mexico, was reported to be in Queretaro with 400 men and six pieces of artillery, but a short time subsequent to their departure it was claimed that the city had successfully pronounced against the Government.

General CORONA is in Durango, endeavoring to raise troops to quiet the Zacatecas rebellion, but was meeting with little enthusiasm.

PORFIRIO DIAZ was somewhere in the State of Puebla, and was reported to be defeated by the rebels.

DIAZ, CORONA and ESCOBEDO constitute the backbone of the Juarez Government, but they are now so separated as to make a combined junction almost impossible.

The rebel movement of San Luis Potosi was joined by the Third Corps of Regulars in a body, they taking with them all of the artillery belonging to the Third Division (ESCOBEDO's) of the army. All business was at a complete standstill; all houses were closed, and apparently awaiting the worst. Men of means were dreading developments, as they well knew that they must foot the bills, or else go to cruel prisons. The action of the rebels in making impressments of men was of the most revolting character. Houses were being forcibly entered by rebel troops, and husbands and sons were being dragged forth as *volunteers*, despite the cries of heart-broken mothers and outraged wives. The many scenes of the kind beggar description.

Notwithstanding the warnings which the revolution would seem to indicate, it is gaining ground daily. The very ones who were so lately dragged from the bosoms of their families seemed to be the most vociferous in adding furor to the rebel movement. To use a Horace Greeley expression, it seemed as though the ignorant classes were "hell-bent" on having a revolution, not knowing, and caring less about the cause or consequences.

In regard to the prevailing opinion of the stable men of Mexico, our informant says that there is a general desire to see the overthrow of President JUAREZ. Though they would wish that such an event should be brought about through the ballot box, still they not only willingly submit, but are eager in indorsing and supporting the rebel movement. So the present Administration goes under, they care not as to the means employed to accomplish it.

Nowhere were the mails being interrupted by either party.

The strangest part of this very general revolutionary movement consists in the fact that General ORTEGA, in whose favor it all seems to have been inaugurated, and who the rebel State of Zacatecas have officially proclaimed President of Mexico, has come out in a card, in which he denounces the whole procedure, and that of Zacatecas in particular.

We can make no conclusion beyond one, and that is that near all Mexico is in revolution, and both sides are fighting for the Constitution of 1857. Where the objective point is the same to all parties in that country, they should settle their troubles without much bloodshed.

Daring Attempt at Bank Robbery and Murder in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 12.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock on Wednesday night piercing shrieks of "murder" were heard issuing from the yard attached to the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, at the corner of German and Howard streets. Officers MCDONALD, CONROY, FITZGERALD and E. KNIGHT hastened to the quarter from whence the cries of distress proceeded, and found SOLOMON CONOWAY, the private watchman of the bank, lying upon the pavement, weltering in his blood. He was taken into his private quarters by the policemen, and after his wounds were dressed he stated that three men entered the bank yard, when one of them made a casual remark about their being there, but before CONOWAY could ask the intention of their visit he was struck in the face with a billy in the hands of one of the desperadoes, and felled to the pavement. The men then began kicking him, when he cried murder, and so lustily did he use his lungs that the men became frightened and ran away. There is no question but that the men intended to murder the watchman and then rob the bank, as subsequent events will show. After the men had made good their escape, a pair of false whiskers were found in the yard, and on Thursday a pair of curiously constructed handcuffs were found near the same place. Yesterday morning a leather satchel, filled with a complete outfit of burglar's tools, was found in the lumber yard of Mr. THOMAS SCHARF, corner of German and Paca streets, a short distance from the bank. The satchel contained an improved drill for boring into bank safes, a large number of steel bits for penetrating iron works and brick walls, files, large screws and lock picks, a flask filled with powder and a small bellows, to be used in blowing powder into holes after they had been drilled into a safe. There was also found with the satchel a sledge hammer, the metal of which was of copper and weighing about twelve pounds.

The Modest Requests of Clergymen in the Olden Time.

The Holyoke (Mass.) *Transcript* publishes the following copy of a quaint letter from Rev. JOHN PENDLETON, of Springfield, to AMOS ALLEN, of West Springfield, one of his parishioners, which bears the date of July 6, 1767:

HONORED SIR: My kind love to thee and thy wife and dear family, hoping these lines will find you well. Dear Sir, I know you love to do good. Pray Sir, I intend to cut my grass next Wednesday, if fair; if not, the next day, and as we are to make our wants known, if you would be so kind as to let any friends know of the same, and they would come and cut my grass down for me, I hope I should be thankful and obliged to them for the same. Four or five will do it, with what I expect from this side of the river, and pray be so kind the next day after they come and cut my grass, for you and Miss ALLEN, Deakon HOMESTON and his wife, Deakon ROGERS and his wife, Mr. LIKES and his wife, to come over and see my wife and I, and show me a little to stack my hay, for I am in hopes you and my friends will come and see me oftener than you have don so, then your horses may have sum to eat, dear Sir farewell. Yours in love,
JOHN PENDLETON.

The Proposed Division of Missouri.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Feb. 3.

A dispatch from the State Capital, published in our last issue, stated that a proposition for the division of the State, with the Missouri River as the boundary line, is likely to be considered by the General Assembly. The same telegram contained the important intelligence that the people of the Northwest are almost unanimously in favor of such division. This will probably be news to most of our readers. Such a proposition as a division of the State has not only never been seriously considered in this section, but has perhaps never been thought of by a dozen citizens of the Northwest, and we may safely assert a vast majority of our people would strenuously oppose any such foolish project. The scheme, if introduced in the Legislature at all, will be urged by a lot of hungry spoilsmen who seek only an opportunity to fatten themselves on the public plunder. But it is useless to waste words in speculation on this visionary project. No division of the State can ever be effected without the consent of the people, and that will not be given.

THE OLD WOLRD.

Times' Correspondence from Great Britain and the Continent.

Commercial France Discussed in the Legislative Body.

The Truth of the Story of the Dutch Cable.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY IN ENGLAND.

Tidings and Gossip from "The Eternal City."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Debates on the French Commercial Treaties—Rochefort's Sentence—Another Revolutionary Plot—Colorado Jewett and his Dutch Cable Concession—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1870.

The debates in the Corps Legislatif on the commercial treaties are dragging their slow length along, and it is impossible to say when they will be brought to a termination. Thus far they have developed no new facts; at least none with which the public were not previously well acquainted, and certainly the Protectionists have not made much of a show in the way of figures after the promises in which they have been indulging for several months past. Their "overwhelming case" is a very small case indeed, and will not affect the general principles established by the treaties. There never was a weaker speech delivered by a champion of their cause than that made by M. THIERS. It not only produced no impression, but served to demonstrate the utter impossibility of a return to the system which received its death blow from the conversion of one of its greatest advocates, the late Sir ROBERT PEEL. In replying to him, FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE made powerful use of the history of the Protectionist struggle in the English Parliament, and showed that so far from the English people and aristocracy deriving any immediate benefit from the repeal of the Corn laws and the commercial treaties, they were productive of infinitely greater sacrifices and suffering to both for a while than the French had ever been or would ever be called upon to submit to.

The position in which the question now stands before the Corps Legislatif is this: The general discussion closed yesterday, and to-day the debate on the interpellations of M. JULES BRAME and others on the policy of denouncing the treaty between France and England is being proceeded with. After this is disposed of negatively—an issue regarding which there can be no question—there will follow a series of discussions on other interpellations having reference to various branches of the main question. The important part resulting from all these is the certainty of a Parliamentary inquiry, on the necessity of which all fractions of the Chamber are already agreed. The course which the Government intends to pursue was stated yesterday in the Chamber by M. LOUVET, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It proposed, he said, to leave to the Committee of Inquiry the fullest liberty of action, although it would be ready to afford it advice and assistance whenever they might be deemed useful. It was also its intention to lay before the Chamber, as soon as possible, a *projet de loi* embracing a general Custom House tariff, which would be merely the reproduction of the conventional tariffs at present in force. In adopting thus, as its point of departure, the existing legislation and the economical facts connected with it, they in no ways meant to prejudge the question pending before the Chamber, to which entire liberty of action regarding them would be reserved. With this line of proceeding no one can find fault, provided the nomination of the Committee of Inquiry be such as to insure a fair representation to all the interests involved, and I see no reason to doubt from the disposition manifested by the Chamber that there will be no just ground of complaint on this point.

ALLEGED REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY.

I have just heard, through a source on which reliance is to be placed, that the French Government is in possession of facts which would go to establish the existence of a vast revolutionary conspiracy, having socialism and republicanism as its basis, and the headquarters of which is Berne. It has its ramifications throughout France, Germany and Great Britain, under the various organizations called the International, the Burgenschapt and the Trades' Unions. The late outbreak in Sheffield, and the more recent strike at Creusot, have both been traced to the influence of this conspiracy, and it is even said that the troubles in Ireland are not entirely unconnected with it. Although the hands at Creusot have all returned to their work, their attitude does not the less inspire distrust. In a letter received yesterday from M. SCHNEIDER, I understand that he continues to feel disquieted regarding the future. He thinks the men have returned too promptly and spontaneously to their work for the habit prevailing in ordinary cases of this kind, and he is of opinion that they are obeying a *mot d'ordre*, which corresponds with the information the Government has received regarding the existence of a revolutionary plot. I understand that the different Governments whose territories are embraced in this revolutionary scheme are in active correspondence on the subject, and that their Police have received orders to keep strict watch over the movements of certain refugees, whose correspondence is carried on by couriers so as to escape espionage in the Post Offices.

ROCHEFORT'S SENTENCE.

A statement has been in circulation for some days past that it is the Emperor's intention to pardon HENRI ROCHEFORT for the offence for which he has just been sentenced by the Tribunal Correctionel. There is no truth in this report. The Government will allow the law to take its course. On this point M. OLLIVIER is quite decided. He stated the other day that he would sooner retire from office than be forced to yield in regard to it. Friday next will be the last day left for M. ROCHEFORT to appeal against his sentence. If he allows it to pass by without taking the necessary steps to bring it before the Upper Court, the question will at once arise whether the Legislative Body will allow him to be imprisoned during the period of the sittings. Regarding its decision, I think there can scarcely be a doubt. It would not have given the authority to prosecute unless it was prepared to withdraw the protection of his privileges from him as soon as sentenced. I do not apprehend that his imprisonment, if he surrenders himself, will lead to any disturbance. His popularity is on the wane amongst the more violent members of his party, who consider that he showed great want of nerve on the occasion of VICTOR NOIR's funeral, and there are some of them who would gladly see him put out of the way. I think ROCHEFORT himself would be rejoiced at any event which would remove him from the heavy responsibilities he has assumed. He feels that he is not adapted for the position [illegible]

into which circumstances, or rather the folly of the preceding Government has forced him, and if he could resign his seat in the Legislative Body to-morrow he would do it. His expulsion from the Chamber will not liberate him, for he will be [illegible] to it just as often as the majority resort to this means of getting rid of him. It is probable that he will go quietly to prison, and even feel relieved at the [illegible] from the scenes of excitement and agitation which are wearing him out. Of all men living he is the least fitted, both morally and physically, for a popular tribune, and the political importance he has acquired he himself admits is the result of the efforts of his enemies, and not of his own.

COLORADO JEWETT AND HIS CABLE CONCESSION.

I understand that a New-York journal has published a dispatch from Colorado JEWETT, asserting that the statement which I forwarded you by cable regarding the intention of the American Cable Company to run a branch of its line to Holland is false, and that no company can do so without first obtaining or purchasing the privilege from him, (JEWETT,) who claims to be the sole present and future *concessionaire* of the Dutch Government. I have not been able to procure a copy of the paper which contains this statement, but I believe the above amounts in substance to what it affirms.

I have no desire to enter into a controversy with Mr. JEWETT, but as these cable interests are now occupying the attention of Congress, it is important that assertions like that to which I have referred shall not be suffered to pass uncontradicted. Fortunately I have in my hands a document which will at once establish the correctness of my original statement, and define the exact value of privilege which Mr. JEWETT claims to hold. It is in the form of a reply from M. E. VAN LIMBURG, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, to some parties here who had applied for permission to land an American cable on the coast of Holland:

"THE HAGUE, Nov. 9, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Since I informed you by my letter of the 18th of September last that the Government could not, for the moment, take into consideration your request concerning the establishment of a Transatlantic cable between the Low Countries and the United States, you addressed yourselves, under date of the 1st of October last, to the Minister of the Interior, who adds that Monsieur —— has renewed, through his letters of the 8th of September and 6th of October last, the demand for a concession, at the same time informing us that he had renounced the enterprise and abandoned it to Messieurs B—— and S——. My colleague tells me that although modifying in some respects your first conditions, you still continue to demand an exclusive concession, even though it should be reduced from thirty to twenty years.

I have the honor to apprise you, gentlemen, that we cannot acquiesce in this demand, seeing that a concession for the establishment of a Transatlantic cable has been already accorded to M. CORNELL JEWETT, of Washington, without excluding other persons, ("*sans exclusion d'autres personnes*,") and on the conditions published in the *Official Gazette*, and which are contained in the dispositions of the Minister of the Interior of the 23d of October last, a printed copy of which you will find annexed. The Minister cannot, therefore, take your demand in ulterior consideration, but you are at liberty to address yourself to my colleague in order to obtain a concession for the above-mentioned object, on the same condition as those which have been imposed on M. JEWETT.

Accept, gentlemen, the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Signed E. VAN LIMBURG."

You will see from the above that Mr. JEWETT's pretensions to an exclusive concession are utterly without foundation, and that, as I stated in a former letter, any parties applying to the Dutch Government for a privilege similar to his can readily obtain it.

I shall have something to say in my next regarding the fusion between the French and Anglo-American Cable Companies. The measure, as I stated to you on a former occasion, has been resorted to to defeat the intentions of Congress, and perpetuate a monopoly which is prejudicial to the public interests.

THE EMPRESS' BALL—AMERICAN PRESENTATIONS.

The following is a list of the Americans who are to be presented to the Empress at the ball at the Tuileries this evening: Mrs. N. P. Banks, Miss Bonney Banks, Miss Ella Badger, Mrs. Frank Moore, General J. Meredith Read, General Augustus L. Chetlain and Mrs. Chetlain, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Stell, Mr. Nicholas Fish and Mrs. Fish, Miss Jerome, Chas. B. Hoffmann and Mrs. Hoffmann, Col. Harrison G. Ritchie and Mrs. Ritchie, J. H. Stebbins and Mrs. Stebbins, Mr. Edward Harriman and Mrs. Harriman, Mr. Delprat and Mrs. Delprat, Mrs. Potter, Mr. Dundas Lippincott and Mrs. Lippincott, Mr. Clement B. Barclay, Mr. G. W. Fishback, Mr. Dexter and Mrs. Dexter, and Mr. Washburne, Jr.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Education Movements—The Question of Emigration—Opinions of Leaders and Press—Denunciation of the Theory of Government Emigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

The two or three weeks before the beginning of the session are naturally full of excited interest. The members of Parliament are making speeches, and meetings are held in a hundred towns to manufacture public opinion for Parliamentary consumption; deputations wait upon Ministers; and the great caldron boils and bubbles. Ireland has had its innings and is now comparatively quiet—though there are bitter complaints of wholesale evictions in some parts, by landlords who are determined to get rid of their tenants before a law can be passed which will make such evictions impossible. It is known that a Land law will be the leading measure of the Government, and the people are waiting to see what it will be, and whether it will be one they can accept. It is remarkable that no one seems to know the exact nature of the bill which is to be laid before Parliament, and which, it is hoped, may pass to its second reading before Easter.

EDUCATION MOVEMENTS.

The two great education movements, the League and the Union, are holding meetings in all parts of the country; but in Chester a meeting has been called at which the advocates of both League and Union are invited to speak, as well as those who wish to effect a compromise between them. As a rule, no meeting in this country will hear both sides of a question. The people are impatient of opposition, and meet an opposing opinion with brute force. They make such a noise that no speaker can be heard, and when tired of that they come to blows. Those who are educated, or who want to be, may do better. The bill proposed by the League will give a great advantage to the purely secular schools—offer a premium, in fact, to those that entirely exclude religious instruction. The secular schools are to be entirely supported by taxes and rates—the denominational schools only in part; thus, as the sporting phrase is, handicapping religion. The Church of England and Catholic clergy, and others who insist upon religious instruction as a part of education, protest against this injustice. It is a violation of the rights of conscience to compel men to support schools to which they cannot send their children. But if conscience wants to have its rights in such matters it must be in the majority. The time has not come in this country when the rights of minorities are much respected. In Wales, where the strong Celtic feelings burst out with great force on many occasions, though in a language unknown to the rest of the country, there are some violent demonstrations. The people protest against secular education, and the idea of not using the Bible as a class book in the schools, excites great indignation. Even in England the Secularists are obliged to consent to its use wherever a majority of the rate payers require it. On the other hand, the Secularists of Wales have, in some cases, withdrawn from the League, because it will not exclude the Bible. The Dissenters, generally, are willing to give up all religion in the schools except this formality of Bible reading, that they may not be taxed to support either Romanism or Anglicanism. The latter they once more consider almost as bad as the former, since an Anglican may any day become a Ritualist, and the Ritualist, they fancy, must sooner or later become a Romanist.

Mr. ROEBUCK, with his strong democratic proclivities, wants schools in every district where, "as in America, the son of the squire and the son of the peasant can sit on the same bench, learn the same lessons," and live happily together forever after. I think I see it. Why, the daughter of a tradesman in England, no matter how rich, how worthy, cannot get admission to the same school as the daughter of the poorest gentleman. The country is covered over with schools which draw lines of rigid exclusion for all below a certain class. I doubt if the child of a [illegible] would go to the same school with the child of a green grocer, and neither, I feel sure, could be induced to learn its letters in the same class with the child of a blacksmith or shoemaker; while the children of artisans could not be expected to associate with those of common laborers. How, then, is it possible to have such public schools in England as they have in Germany, Switzerland, or America? As to any good influence which can come from the ordinary reading of the Bible in schools, or from the religious instruction ordinarily given, there are widely-varying opinions.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration movement goes on with an appearance of enthusiasm. The agents of Colonial Governments, and various colonial interests no doubt are at work—but Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. CARLYLE, Mr. TENNYSON, Mr. FROUDE, and other distinguished men in politics, literature, and philanthropy seem really in earnest to find a new home for the many thousands of English people who sadly need one, and also to find one on British territory. At the Mansion House meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, a Radical moved as an amendment to one of the resolutions that the Queen, Lords, and Commons be requested to resign—but he was only laughed at. Mr. J. MORLEY, M. P., however, brought the house down when he expressed the opinion that there was enough of uncultivated land in England to employ a large portion of the needy population.

No doubt of that—but the rich must have their pleasures. What would be the use of being rich without them? Why should a man have an income of £10,000, £100,000, £200,000 a year, if he cannot have his parks for deer, his preserves for game, his moors for grouse?

For example, on Tuesday last Lord FITZHARDINGE brought the Berkeley hounds to Cheltenham for a day's sport, and upwards of three hundred horsemen, the boldest riders in Gloucestershire, mounted on the finest horses, turned out to meet him. There had been a hard frost, followed by a thaw, and, as you may suppose, many a horse and rider came to grief. One sportsman had a comminuted fracture of his collar bone, another's horse rolled over him, others got cannoned against trees; several horses were badly staked and two died on the field, with a long list of minor casualties. At another hunt in the same neighborhood a few days before, the fox dashed through the window into a clergyman's kitchen, and when driven out by the frighted cook, took refuge in the bed of a shoemaker. But how could there be any such glorious sport as this, if Mr. MORLEY were to get an act passed to bring the waste lands of England under culture?

And they want settlers, and especially laborers, in Australia—how much you may judge from the fact that they have been sending off ships to the Fiji and other South Sea Islands, and giving the natives very pressing inducements to come and work for them. It is said here that they are stolen and made slaves, but that is a slander. They are regularly hired of their chiefs, or taken as apprentices, and with their own free consent, as you will see by the following paragraph:

"A vessel goes to one of the cannibal islands, thickly populated, and under the control of a chief. The chief wishes to reduce his population, and to pocket the premium the trader is ready to pay for each laborer. He calls his people together and says, 'Here is a chance for thirty or forty of you to engage with this trader.' The number required go on board. They are asked whether they are willing to go away in the vessel; they declare their willingness, and the terms of the law are apparently complied with. But they know very well that if they refuse to go they will be killed and eaten."

Sir GEORGE GREY feels certain that emigration is the only thing that can restore prosperity to England, and give markets to the manufacturers, for whose benefit the earth must be replenished. He firmly believes that if a national scheme of emigration is carried out the nation will make an advance which will astonish everybody. Let those go who are not now needed, and those who remain will marry and have children in such abundance that there will be no want of hands when trade revives, for hands will be born into the world by thousands. This opinion was received with great cheering by these emigrating anti-Malthusians.

Mr. MORLEY, as a business man, took a business view of the matter. No one connected with manufactures, he said, could doubt for a moment that there never was a period when things looked worse than now. There is great and deep distress.

Mr. TORRENS, M. P., said the Government had the control of £50,000,000 of the people's savings, which they loaned to landed proprietors to enable them to improve their estates. Let them lend a portion of this money for purposes of emigration. A Government that had spent £9,000,000 on the Abyssinian war, might do something. Mr. BEALES said that of 40,000 persons from the Basque provinces and Northern Italy, who had been aided by loans to emigrate, only 300 had failed to refund the money. Mr. FROUDE wrote to the Lambeth meeting:

"We are governed just now by the great moneyed classes, whose first idea is cheap labor, and they dread and shrink from anything which threatens to promote emigration. They are blind as Elymas, for no emigration could be carried so far as to decrease the price of labor to a degree which could not be compensated by the increase of trade. Hundreds of thousands of children who now die of want of proper nourishment would live to take the place of those who go, if the pressing poverty was only a little relieved; but they cannot go beyond the position of their noses, and their highest notion is to go to the devil, that their business may not be in danger by being curtailed. The history of England can produce no parallel to such preposterous conduct."

This, observe, is not Mr. BRADLAUGH nor any other ranting Radical, but Mr. J. A. FROUDE, editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, and historiographer of HENRY VIII. and ELIZABETH.

But unless there is such a speedy revival of trade in England as no one can see any reasonable prospect of, those many thousands of needy people must be in some way provided for. The pauperising process is one of national suicide. The Government that feeds people in idleness at home—that insists by its poor-law machinery that no man shall want for bread and shelter, may go a step further and send its needy people where they can earn them. Mr. LOWE, it is said, will have a surplus of £5,000,000 to dispose of. There is a greedy expectation of free sugar, and some hope even for a free breakfast table—no duties on either sugar, coffee or tea. Those who will take brandy and tobacco must pay—they have no friends. But if there is a surplus, it might be better to help the old hive swarm than even to give those who stay in it cheap sugar. The manufacturers of England, with money they cannot use, might well plant colonies of future customers in both hemispheres.

Mr. T. HUGHES, M. P., the popular author of *School Days at Rugby*, has given an address at a workingmen's club on "England as a Home for Workingmen," in which he rather discouraged emigration, or rather, perhaps, encouraged workingmen of the artisan class to stay at home. "On all sides," he said, "men and women are being urged to leave the old home. This is a very serious thing. Our country is almost as dear to us as our family. The love of home grows into the love of country, until men are ready to die for their flag, the stick and bit of ragged bunting which is a sign to them that they belong to a nation. All this we are now urging our people to give up.

The movement for emigration is not confined to England, all Northern Europe is alive with the same impulse. It is childish and useless to object to emigration to the United States. So long as it offers emigrants the best terms, they will go there, and ought to go there. The United States offer a homestead, free education, a history of which all citizens may be proud, and, on the whole, the greatest chances of wealth and position for hard and clever workers. England you know, and her drawbacks, her huge debt, monopoly of land, immense unproductive class—besides the army, hosts of idle men, flunkeys, jockeys, keepers and hangers-on—consequent pauperism, terrible contrasts and extremes of wealth and poverty, unlimited competition, labor wars. Are there any signs of speedy improvement? If I did not believe there were, I would urge every workman to leave England. But I believe the conscience of the nation has been thoroughly touched and roused, and that we are at the beginning of changes which will make England yet the best place for a workingman to live in.

"There are many things which are infinitely more valuable than mere wealth, and the rich and varied life of a country with 1,000 years of glorious traditions is one of these. The great complaint of the best class of emigrants, and the most prosperous, is the terrible sameness and want of color in their new life. There seems to be but one object of pursuit, the acquisition of property. This absorbs all the energies of a man. He can find no sympathy or companionship in other pursuits. 'Property, property, property' is the sound which comes from the whole life. * * * Here you are at the centre of the thought and activity of the whole world. You must think twice before you desert this position for a little more money. Remember that, after all, a man can only eat one leg of mutton at a time. I therefore come to the following conclusions: That for agricultural laborers and rough workmen emigration is almost certainly the right thing. For young men full of enterprise and adventure, ready to turn their hand to anything, a run in the colonies may probably prove a valuable experience; for a skilled artisan doubtful, even when he has not made provision for bad times. When he has, he had better remain at home. Here at home there is a future full of hope; a work of the noblest kind, for every workingman who will give himself up to it—to raise the character of his own class, now that they have gained their right place in the nation, to make them worthy of England and England of them."

The *Times* in a crushing leader, yesterday, denounced the whole theory of Government emigration—a leader inspired, if not written, by a member of the Cabinet. MONADNOCK.

STATES OF THE CHURCH.

Tidings from Rome—Questions Before the Council—The Temporal Power and its Influence—Affairs of France—A Home for Obsolete Princes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

Very little that is trustworthy comes to the knowledge of the public of what is said and done within the circle of the Pope's Council. As to the doing, that, of course, amounts to but little, as no decisions of consequence have yet been arrived at; and for the saying, that being disguised in Latin, which not half of the members of the Council understand, and they bound by an oath of secrecy to keep to themselves what they know, people outside are left in the fog and have to grope their way through the gloom of conjecture. Rome is still true to its law of mystery and its love of darkness. But it has clearly enough come out that there are dissensions in the assembly, and that some pretty decided, if not sharp, words have already been used. The question of the infallibility in religious or doctrinal matters of the Pope has been distinctly put, and outside of the Council, in reunions of the Prelates, has been discussed with warmth, and almost acrimony. More audacious leaders of the party favoring the proposed dogma, such as Archbishop MANNING and others, are for flinging it at once and boldly into the face of the world, confident that in the extremity to which the Church is reduced, the policy of *audace* is the only one that can save its authority. This by the other party is held to be an error of judgment of great magnitude, the fatal consequences of which, for the moral influence of the Hierarchy, the world would not have to wait long to witness. While enough are left of the ignorant and bigoted to accept, without question and blindly, whatever is voted by the Council, it is held or admitted that the great assembly of intelligent and reflecting Catholics, not less faithful than the rest to all that is essential in the system, accepting the juster spirit and the more manly influences of the age, will not allow such a violence to be done to their consciences as this new and unnecessary invention of the Vatican would inflict. We have believed, and with reason, that the chiefs of the Catholic party in all the world, from fear and a habit of slavish obedience, would acquiesce in every decision; but the interior condition of different Catholic countries is now such as to have an effect upon the modes of thinking and feeling of the populations, which is not without its influence upon the clerical leaders. Thus we see the Council itself, if what is told us can be relied on, divided into classes. Most of the Italian Bishops, and even the Cardinals, are sufficiently prudent to wish to leave the question of infallibility where it is—accepted as a dogma, but not formally defined. The Jesuits, or party of excessive zeal, have the greater part of their adherents outside of Italy. The German and Hungarian Bishops are on different sides, and even the French Prelates, Monseigneur DUPANLOUP and Monseigneur DARBOY, represent different shades of opinion. In fact, this great deliberative body is classified as distinctly and into as large a variety of opposite views and opinions, as any legislative assembly. In the printed lists, made up by different authorities, more or less worthy of trust, names are put on one side and on the other according to individual whim.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE.

The meeting of the Council on the 14th was taken up with the discussion of matters connected with ecclesiastical discipline. There were four or five speakers, among whom were Cardinals SCHWARZENBERG and MATHIEU, and Archbishop BALLERINI, formerly of Milan. The Council has its party of the Opposition, or *Gauche*, and within it not a few irreconcilables, as the Italians and French call uncompromising adherents to their own principles or opinions. Some members of the Opposition are leaving Rome, among the latest, several Hungarian Bishops. The Commission having in charge the examination of excuses do not find much difficulty in letting those go who are hopelessly committed to opposition to Jesuit schemes. Meanwhile the ultramontanes are electioneering actively, and the subscription paper for the infallibility petition to the Pope is getting some names. Different authorities declare that the number will be limited to two or three hundred, or much less than a majority of the members of the Council. We hardly know what to believe among clerical witnesses, some testifying one way and some another, with equal positiveness. One with entire confidence declares that the infallibility dogma will not be voted, and another that it will, as there is power enough left in the Episcopacy to overcome all opposition. Bribes will be used, and temptations will be held out, for none know better than the Prelate of the Roman Court how weak is poor human nature. Red hats, to the number of nearly twenty, are waiting for heads to wear them, and honors and favors of other sorts are not wanting as convenient rewards.

INFLUENCE OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

You must have seen the discourses which the Pope has lately addressed to one or another large company to which he has given audience. Some of the words spoken on the occasion of the reception of General KANZLER and his officers were sufficiently amusing, but those used a week ago last Sunday, in his harangue to a congregation of not less than 1,500, show that PIUS IX. is beginning to exhibit the weaknesses of an old man. He goes into an argument to prove that he is right in keeping soldiers in his pay, although he goes begging in all the world to get the money to reward their services. He says that he is laughed at for his efforts to establish the truth by his General Councils, but he does not intend to be discouraged for all that, and he charged his listeners by "prayers and tears to force the Holy Spirit" to still stand by the Papacy.

As for the population of Rome and the probability that it will come into possession of the liberty which the rest of Italy is enjoying, the prospect is not very bright. The greater part of the Romans are incapable of doing anything for themselves. Long under the degrading influence of the Papacy, and sunk in ignorance and superstition, they cling with a mixture of love and timidity to their ancient slavery. Help can only come from without. There are some brave and noble spirits ready to confront and risk all, but they have been discouraged by repeated blunders and failures. No new door of escape to them seems to open. One would think that the great landholders, such as the BRASCHI, the BORGHESI, the TORLONIAS, and others, would, for their own interest, at least, declare against the present ruinous system of Government, as the Prince PIOMBINO has done, and, like him, if necessary, be banished for it. The patrician families named, holding such vast tracts of land around Rome, now of no great value, although of great natural fertility, would have their fortune suddenly increased to a scale equal to the grandest estates of Europe, if a wise and liberal Government like that of the Kingdom of Italy was permitted to exercise its influence to revive the population from the languor of feudal inaction. Tens of thousands of acres of Campagna lands are lying waste, and it is needless to say that these lands cannot be turned to profitable account and be made to add much to the public wealth. We shall have full respect for the Italian Government when it is make itself strong enough to faithfully execute its mission, and impose its reasonable will upon Rome. The Papacy, to the Italian Kingdom, is now simply a nuisance, for its power to do harm has been, in great part, taken away. But it is not the less an enemy, securely intrenched in the most central position of the Italian territory, ready to take advantage of any opportunity to damage or destroy the work which the Italians thus far have so well done. It is one of the best proofs of the admirable degree of freedom which this country is enjoying, that such a violent clerical organ as the *Unità Cattolica*, written with much spirit and ability to be sure, is permitted without restraint to vilify and abuse nearly everything that is done or proposed by the Italian Government.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

The disturbed political condition of France does not seem to cause much anxiety here, notwithstanding the complete dependence of the Prelacy upon that power for the maintenance of the *status quo*. There is little love for the Emperor, for the faith of the hierarchy is still in absolutism and divine right, and it holds that LOUIS NAPOLEON governs by no legitimate title. The Republic in France, or elsewhere in Europe, is hated, but hardly feared by the Roman power, for it sees in its attempted establishment the best prospect for reaction and the restoration of the ancient system of despotic rule. It believes that the prospect of success in any of these countries of any other than monarchical principles, would unite the powers in opposition, even by the use of force.

HOME FOR EX-PRINCES.

Rome is the place of reunion for obsolete Princes who have lost their thrones by the reform movement, and here they find sympathy and consolation, and the hope encouraged that they will once more be rulers of States. Here are most of the members of the Naples branch of the BOURBON family, with the ex-Dukes of Tuscany and Parma, and a company of those who follow or hang on to their fortunes. The Empress ELIZABETH of Austria has just left Rome after her long visit to her sister, and after assisting at the birth, baptism and benediction by the Pope, as godfather, of the new Princess added to the BOURBON stock. On the eve of her departure there was a fox hunt on the Campagna, not far from the Appian Way, in her honor. Near the tomb of CECILIA METELLA a pavilion was erected for the convenience of those who were the more immediate guests of the Empress, and towards noon the fox was let loose, and the Imperial Diana dashed off, with gentlemen of the Court and hounds, over cracking stubble, in hot pursuit. No fox was seen, scented, or worried out, and the august huntress, gentlemen of the Court, and hounds, came back to partake of refreshments and then returned to the city. Fox-hunting has now become one of the established Winter amusements of foreigners in Rome. The English have before this taken the lead, but the Romans themselves enter into it with much spirit. The Campagna is a fine field for such sport, and it is the fashion for ladies, who are good horsewomen, to take part with only the risk of a tumble, or horse with a broken leg. B.

THE FINE ARTS.

Picture Sales of the Week—Good Bargains Made—Some Prices Received for Good Pictures—Chromos.

The week has been prolific of picture sales. First came the "Thompson Collection," with its 1,000 specimens of various eras and schools. Then the public were invited to a sale of French and Flemish pictures at BARKER's Gallery, and on Friday evening a small but remarkably choice collection of works of native artists was sold at the Clinton Hall Gallery.

THE THOMPSON COLLECTION.

The sale of the Thompson Collection may be considered as finished, and all interest in it has ceased. The gross receipts, it appears, will be something like $60,000, or on an average of $60 for each picture. This is certainly much lower than was anticipated, but a majority of the best pictures in the collection being only suitable for a public gallery, were, as might have been expected, sacrificed. "Blowing Hot and Cold," by JORDAENS, which brought $210, and "The Tooth Drawer," by HONTHORST, which brought [illegible], were well worth thrice the amounts, and the same may be said of the curious picture, by JACQUES STELLA, and a number of others in the collection. On the other hand, however, Mr. WIGHT's "Sleeping Beauty" was dear at the price it brought, $600; and so were some of the modern landscapes by native and other artists. The highest price paid for any picture in the collection was $1,000, at which figure "The Emigrant Train Attacked by Indians" sold. This painting is by CHARLES WIMAR, of Dusseldorf, and though spirited in design, in execution is by no means what it should be. The estate of Mr. THOMPSON will not realize one-third of the amount paid for the collection, but it must be admitted that the collector, in a number of cases, was deceived as to the value of his acquisitions, and gave a vast deal more for them than they were at any time worth.

OTHER COLLECTIONS.

This large sale of paintings does not appear in any way to have glutted the market. Both at BARKER's sale and that of LEAVITT & STREBEIGH on Friday evening, there were good paintings offered. Although the prices realized were, in many cases, less than the first cost of the pictures, yet $650 and $550 cannot be considered poor prices for small landscapes, such as those Mr. KENSETT paints. Mr. EASTMAN JOHNSON's "Girl Churning" brought $350—precisely the figure for which Mr. EARL's "Cabin in Picardy" sold in the Thompson Collection. Yet Mr. EARL's picture is, as a work of art, certainly worth two of Mr. JOHNSON's. Our native artists have, therefore, it would seem, not much to complain of in the way of want of appreciation. It is undeniable, however, that at the present moment art is in a somewhat languishing condition here, and many good pictures remain in the artists' studios unsold.

CHROMOS.

The demand for chromos, we are informed, is on the increase. It is an appetite which grows by that it feeds upon. The latest candidate for public favor appears in the shape of "A Christmas Memory," being a copy of a picture by A. J. H. WAY, of Baltimore. It represents a pile of ruddy apples, luscious grapes, almonds, and raisins, with a flask of wine in the background. The coloring is brilliant and effective. The picture compares favorably with any of the kind yet issued. It is published by Mr. WEINMANN, No. 765 Broadway.

The American Bar and Judiciary.

If the purification of the American judicature is not to be expected until Irishmen are debarred from voting, or until the people give up the direct appointment of public servants, it may be long before the reputation of American Judges recovers itself.

It is satisfactory, therefore, to find one of the most thoughtful of American newspapers finding the source of the evil less in the mode of appointing Judges than in the mode of admitting legal practitioners. It is, in fact, quite clear, from English experience, that the best security for learning and purity in the Bench is learning and a feeling of honor among the Bar. The most powerful of all forms of public opinion is professional opinion, and if the professional feeling of the New-York practitioners revolted against ignorance and corruption as mortal sins in a Judge, the machinery for creating Judges would lose most of its importance. The mere discomfort of sitting in a Court full of men of greater knowledge and higher honor than himself would keep the incapable party hack from desiring a seat on the Bench; and, beyond this, the experience of several communities shows that a popular constituency charged with the selection of functionaries for whom professional qualifications are required is influenced in the strongest way by professional opinion. But the American Legislatures have, we are told, adopted of late the policy of nearly open admission to the legal profession, the advocates of the measure defending it on the extraordinarily fallacious ground that there is no more reason why special conditions should be demanded for the calling of a legal practitioner than for the calling of a grocer or a butcher. As one would have thought it enough to reply that the only callings which it is best for the public interest to leave quite open are those to which the maxim *caveat emptor* applies, and that no client can possibly tell whether a given lawyer can construe a legislative enactment correctly, the only inference which can be drawn from such an argument is an inference as to the class to whom it was considered worth while to address it. But the fact seems to be that in most American States persons are now admitted to the mixed profession of barrister and attorney with the least possible inquiry into their knowledge and character. The result, we need scarcely say, is very unlike that of a lax system of admission to the English Bar. In this country the moral effects of all-powerful traditions have to be allowed for, and the effect of an undoubtedly unsatisfactory system of previous preparation is not that English barristers are unlearned, but that they are narrow. Even here, however, it is worth while noticing that the experience of the American States shows that, under a system of unchecked competition, the race is in the long run to the ignorant and the unscrupulous. Everybody of course would suppose, and we are carefully informed, that even in New-York City there are many skillful and honorable practitioners, but they seem to consider it their chief duty to their clients to keep their business out of Court, and hence little moral influence is brought to bear on the Bench by men of this class.—*Saturday Review, Jan. 29.*

CURRENT NOTES.

BEN WADE says Cuba must and shall be free.

Many of our politicians, though not speechless, are senseless.

STEBIE WHEELER has just joined the staff of the Jackson (Mich.) *Citizen*.

The President smokes, and Congress and Virginia are both interested in the SEGAR case.

Iowa has given about one-fifth of its area to aid railroads.

An Ohio journal prints the names of its delinquent subscribers upside down, as a hint that they ought to settle up.

Professor WOODMAN, who has for a long time been at the head of the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, is dangerously ill.

The New Mexican Legislature has framed a constitution to be submitted to popular vote on the first Monday in October.

A Western paper which recently copied a passage from the *Pickwick Papers* from another, credited it to that paper.

Central City, Cal., is proud of its public schools, and asserts that many a man graduates from Yale without being as thorough in arithmetic as were some of their recent graduates.

A gentleman who lost a diamond ring in Montreal fourteen years ago recovered it on Friday last. It was offered for sale by the person who found it.

Shad from the Chesapeake and the Potomac have made their appearance in Baltimore, and are hawked through the streets at fifty cents per pair.

WADE HAMPTON has resigned the Presidency of the Citizens' Saving Bank of South Carolina, as his private business does not allow him to give proper attention to its duties.

A Cincinnati paper cruelly denies the truth of the story that a jealous wife in that city recently poured kerosene oil over her husband, and then applied a match to his clothing.

One of the Eastern Governors assured the Legislature in a late message that "capital, like water, would always seek its highest level." It was probably a slip of the pen.

Tempted by a love of a bonnet, the price of which was above her limited means, a Louisville young lady last week sacrificed her "beautiful golden hair."

MUNROE, the New-Brunswick murderer, is sentenced to be hanged at St. John to-morrow. His friends are influential and wealthy, but their efforts in his behalf have thus far been unavailing.

Charleston, says a Southern writer, comes out like a tongue from the main land to taste the salt of the sea, not satisfied with the brackish waters of Ashley and Cooper Rivers, that moisten it on either side.

Citizens of St. Louis held a meeting on Thursday night to raise funds for the "national" monument to Stonewall JACKSON. General JAMES SHIELDS presided, and a letter from JEFF. DAVIS was read.

It is now authoritatively stated that Lieutenant-Governor CUMBACK has declined the appointment of Minister to Portugal. The Indianapolis *Journal* says his law practice promises to be more remunerative than the mission would be.

It is, of course, better to be laughed with than to be laughed at; but, perhaps, he who excites a laugh in any way is a benefactor to the man who laughs. This suggestion is thrown out for the consolation of sober pedestrians who last week fell on the slippery pavements.

A Wisconsin paper condemns the State University building as a dome-crowned deformity, and asserts that the man who designed it should be carted over to the insane asylum, and the man or men who accepted it sent to State Prison.

WENDELL PHILLIPS can't speak in Boston on the 5th of March, and so it is announced that the projected celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Boston massacre must fall through for the want of an orator! Where are the ninety and nine of Boston's Hundred?

A Minnesota editor feelingly says that he dislikes to see an old man with one foot in the grave and the other on the brink, tottering along in a beastly state of intoxication, stumbling every now and then over unseen obstacles, and then blaming the slippery sidewalks for his misfortune.

Mr. W. U. SAUNDERS, of Baltimore, has resigned the position of Recording Secretary of the National Labor Bureau. He says that he accepted it with the hope that the wishes of the Convention would be carried out, but he finds that hope delusive, nothing having been done to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses of the South.

A servant girl got up in her sleep in Concord, N. H., on Thursday night, and her movements awakening her mistress, the latter thought burglars were around, and vigorously blew a tin horn to attract the attention of the Police. The girl was awakened by the sound, and imagining it to be Gabriel's last trump, very promptly fainted away. Tableau.

One of those haughty Southern women who fled to Brazil when the rebellion was crushed, has written back a heartfelt appeal for aid, saying: "If the American Government mean to take us home, hurry and do so, or it will have the dying curse of starved Americans. For God's sake take the unfortunate, deceived people out of here while they are able to walk."

A traveler who accompanied Dr. LIVINGSTONE in some of his early explorations in Southern Africa says he was once before accused by the natives of being a wizard and sorcerer, but escaped through the representations of his interpreters, who told the people that he was their friend, and was engaged in endeavoring to suppress the Portuguese slave trade.

It would be a great and brave boast, (says the Portland *Oregonian*, one of the staunchest Republican papers in Oregon,) that we had managed to carry on a necessarily expensive Government and, had in ten, twenty or thirty years also managed to pay off such a national debt as ours; but, it asks, would the boast compensate for the burdens of taxation which we should endure to accomplish it?

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* explains that it is the custom in that State to print the Governor's Message in several foreign languages, not to accommodate citizens of foreign birth, but that it may be sent abroad as an advertisement of the condition and resources of the State, so that emigrants may be induced to make their homes there.

Leading Republicans of Florida, heretofore divided into discordant factions, held a meeting one night last week, and after a full consultation, unanimously resolved that, forgetting all divisions and dissensions of the past, they would strike hands and become cordial coworkers. Governor REED was among the speakers. The Tallahassee *Sentinel* says that the proposed reunion was received somewhat passively at first, but as speaker after speaker was called upon, and one after another gave utterance to his own warm feeling, the passivity rapidly changed, "till it became an activity instinct with the most intense vitality and force."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Gas Question in Great Britain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may not be amiss to direct the attention of your readers to the experience of the City of London in the matter of gas. When the Corporation of that city, acting on behalf of the people, undertook to compel the gas companies to raise their standard from fourteen to eighteen candles, they were baffled for three or four years. Unscrupulous men of science were brought from all parts of the country to show that the required increase in illuminating power could not be obtained, because cannel coal was of very limited strata, would soon be exhausted, and at any rate was enormously expensive. With statements of this kind, and others equally plausible and delusive, the companies succeeded for two or three years in "burking" the bill in the House of Lords. At last the Corporation offered to erect works and supply the people with eighteen-candle gas at a much lower price than the companies were receiving. They proved their case satisfactorily to Parliament and carried their bill. What, however, was the immediate result? Four of the largest companies abandoned the position they had so persistently maintained, and rather than allow the gas-lighting of London to go into the hands of the city, with the large surplus that would thereby be available for public improvements, consented to certain stringent enactments. With a folly by no means peculiar to similar institutions in Great Britain, they obtained the insertion of a clause by which the standard burner for testing the gas was to be one from which the most light could be procured, provided it could be used by the people; and forthwith set to work to construct a burner that would concentrate the rays to a focus. In using it on the photometer it gave the desired test, as it concentrated the rays against the candle, thus effectually cheating the people who had spent so much money, time and trouble in their endeavors to secure a better and cheaper gas. The burner in question could not be made for less than seven shillings, (say $1 70 in gold,) and was consequently far too expensive for the great mass of the population, to say nothing of the time that would have been required to prepare it for 3,000,000 of souls. Your battle in America will be on two points—first, the establishment of an eighteen-candle standard, and second, the kind of burner adopted for test. On the former issue I need say nothing, but I would earnestly insist that the test burner ought to be that which is in general use among the community, either public or private. If the gas companies wish the adoption of any other burner, let them provide it at their own and not at the people's expense. At any rate, if your citizens are to purchase their own burners, let the gas be tested accordingly.

The standard burner in Scotland is the "Union" jet, known as the "fishtail;" the "batwing" is generally used for street lighting. Neither of these will cheat the people, nor, indeed, the gas companies themselves. I should be sorry to see your citizens duped out of their just rights after a long fight, as my London friends were. You must make a bold stand for eighteen candles, and you will be sure practically to get sixteen. Moreover, do not be cheated on the burner question—that is, let your test be the burner in common use among your fellow-citizens, and not some fancy thing concocted by the gas companies, and ingeniously adapted to deceive their customers. G. M.

A Generous Gift to a Worthy Cause—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an important error in the notice yesterday of a donation of $5,000 to the permanent fund of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association. The gift should have been stated as from a private individual—one of a prominent firm on Broad-street, and not as the joint contribution of a number of brokers. I regret very much that his modesty will not permit public mention of his name, but hope the statement of the fact may induce others to follow his example in contributing towards the support and development of our work of beneficence. Blessed are they who forget not the widow and orphan in their sorrow and need.

J. C. PARSONS,
President of the Association.

CHEMICAL BANK, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1870.

"Legal Tender—The Supreme Court Decision."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to enter a protest in the name of many intelligent and fair-minded Republicans against the article in this day's TIMES under the above heading, and against the spirit in which you have treated the decision and the subject. Throwing aside the inconsistency charged against Chief Justice CHASE—which, however, I have not been able to see—I would ask what legal-tender notes have done for us, or are doing for us, that we should be so anxious to sustain the law under which they are kept afloat? Does the TIMES not know, as well as other intelligent people who have given thought to the subject, that by the introduction of these legal-tender notes, money was taken out of the pockets of individuals and classes and put into the pockets of other individuals and classes, and into those of foreigners, through our bonds and otherwise? And does it not see that this must continue to be done daily and hourly until gold is again at par, or until the legal-tender notes are withdrawn, which amounts to the same thing? And further, that this spectacle, being witnessed by the whole country, has demoralized society to such an extent that moral principle has come to be at as great a discount as greenbacks, which it has apparently followed in all their fluctuations, and which it must continue to follow, even down to zero or up to par?

Now this being notoriously the effect of the introduction and the unnecessary continuance in circulation of legal-tender notes, what can be the object of making the sustenance of the law a test of Republicanism, and impugning the motives of a majority of the Supreme Court that has justly (in my opinion) pronounced it unconstitutional? As it has been repeatedly demonstrated that keeping these notes in circulation is injuring the whole country and retarding its progress, why not—instead of trying to keep them afloat—join with others in recommending to Congress some measure that will gradually but surely withdraw them from circulation, and thus permit our currency once more to become equal in value to gold, and, under the law, to regulate itself according to the natural laws of finance and trade? Trusting to be set right if I am wrong in this matter, I am, Sir, a constant reader and a true REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1870.

The Drainage "Frauds" in Brooklyn—Letter of Correction on Behalf of the Parties Implicated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your paper of Tuesday, 1st inst., of such a defamatory character, affecting the reputation of some of the worthiest citizens of Brooklyn, that we believed they would have at once demanded its refutation at your hands. As its untruths, however, tend to the injury of great public interests, we ask you to give equal publicity to its refutation. The report of the pretended public meeting to oppose the construction of a sewer in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of Brooklyn was a malicious fabrication from beginning to end.

First—The public meeting consisted of only ten or eleven persons, who were all that could be induced to be present out of the large population which inhabits the immense district in question affected by the project. Only four of these present in opposition could speak or understand English, and these were the Chairman, Mr. CONKLIN; the Speaker, Mr. DEVYR, and his son, the Secretary.

Second—The charges of DEVYR that Messrs. BENNETT, FIELD and MEEKER are in any manner interested to the slightest extent, more than every other resident or owner in the district, is not only untrue, but was, we fully believe, known to the speaker to be impossible.

Third—THOMAS AINGE DEVYR is, from what we have heard in relation to the man, so eccentric that his statements are rarely listened to on any question, least of all are they likely to be in a case where he enacts the rôle of a non-resident speculator. With reference to Mr. L. L. BARTLETT, whom DEVYR puts forward as authority for his statements, it is proper to say that he was a member of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards Improvement Association, attended its meetings regularly, contributed to its support and we are not aware of his having made any argument against the construction of the main sewer, until the last meeting, when he proposed an open drain instead, but claimed to have made no surveys that would justify its practicability.

Fourth—The sewer is a project recommended by every branch of the City Government as the only remedy for the malarious diseases which afflict one of the most beautiful and thriving districts of Brooklyn. Nearly four square miles of city lots, lying at an elevation of sixty feet above tide water, are so low that the natural flow does not prevent the saturation of the soil with water during the greater portion of the year. Great numbers of its residents are annually stricken down with fever, and when the Board of Health announced that a sewer would prove an efficient remedy the demand for its construction was almost unanimous. Numerous public meetings were held, announced for days previous to each, with urgent appeals to every person interested to be present, and at none of them did any of the persons forming the pretended public meeting of last week ever make his appearance.

Fifth—It is simply impossible that the money to be raised shall inure to private benefit, or that the persons charged as "sneak thieves" can handle or pocket one dollar of it, except in lawful or open competition with every one of their fellow-citizens. The money to be raised passes into the City Treasury, under the vigilant guard of our [illegible] and incorruptible Mayor, MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, and all that any person gets of it will be fairly and honestly earned.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, we can assure you that never was any public measure more beneficent, more necessary or more ardently and generally approved by those who would have to pay for it than the construction of this main sewer for the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, agreeably to the original plans of the Water and Sewer Board of the City of Brooklyn, and that you have been grossly deceived by your informant, whose animus it is difficult for us to understand.

JAMES H. HART,
President Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards Improvement Association.
PETER TOTANS,
Alderman Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.
JUSTUS PALMER, Secretary.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Work of the New Department Since its Organization—Points of Contrast with the Volunteer System—Decided Advantages of the Present Department.

There has been a steady decrease in losses of property by fires in this City since the reorganization of the Fire Department, (which occurred in 1865,) as is amply demonstrated by the following official data:

Year.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Less than 1866.	Do. 1867.	Do. 1868.
1866	796	$6,428,000	....	....	....
1867	873	5,711,000	$717,000	....	....
1868	740	4,342,371	2,085,629	$1,368,629	....
1869	850	2,426,303	4,001,697	3,284,697	$1,715,[illegible]

During the month of January last past there were 88 fires, involving losses estimated at $60,850. The number of fires in the corresponding month of last year was 79, with losses estimated at $127,250, showing a decrease in loss of $66,400 for that month.

At the time the Department passed under charge of the Board of Commissioners, in 1865, there were in existence thirty-one steam, twenty-one hand engine, fifty-four hose, and seventeen hook and ladder companies, manned by an aggregate number of about 4,000 men. Under the existing system there are thirty-seven steam and fifteen hook and ladder companies, manned by 595 men, and yet the increased efficiency and vast superiority of the present over the old force is universally admitted. The engines and machinery of the old Department were nearly all in bad and unserviceable condition, while under the new system such things are unusual, and almost unheard of. The Fire Alarm Telegraph was then in an unreliable and imperfect condition. It has recently been greatly improved, and now works with unerring certainty.

The annual expenditures for maintaining the old Department were, as nearly as can be ascertained, about $900,000, while under the new system, conforming to the requirements of the rapid and unparalleled growth of our commerce, our manufactures and our population, it is increased by about one-half of that amount. It must be borne in mind that the former is the "volunteer" and the latter the "paid" plans of organization.

The celerity and rapidity with which fires are discovered and extinguished is a matter of surprise and gratification to our citizens. A few recent cases will illustrate. A fire was discovered at 3:40 A. M. at No. 968 Third-avenue. In thirty minutes it was extinguished, with a loss of $50. Another at No. 24 Fulton-street was extinguished in twenty minutes from the time of its discovery, with a loss of $50, and so on through the whole list. Occasionally heavy losses unavoidably occur by the breaking out of fires in localities from which the engines and companies are temporarily absent on duty in extinguishing other fires, but in general fires are extinguished within from twenty to thirty-five minutes after the alarm is given, and in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, with but trifling damage. Much of this is due to the vigilance of the Fire Patrol established by the Board of Commissioners, and made up of the members of the several companies detailed for this purpose.

Great care is also exercised by the Board to enforce the laws relative to the storage of combustible material in the City. A disregard of the provisions of this act has, in times past, been the fruitful source of the destruction of property by disastrous fires and extended conflagrations. Of assuming control over the business under the provisions of the legislative enactment of May 4, 1868, the Board found about 5,000 places in this City where material of this character was stored, and it has required the constant attention of a Bureau, organized by the Board for this purpose, to prevent continued and flagrant violations of the laws. The most stringent and effective rules have been adopted and enforced with most gratifying results.

The discipline and order pervading every branch of the Department is one of the highest evidences of its excellence. No little connected with its economy and utility is neglected. A due observance of trifles is one of the elementary principles of discipline, and discipline is the guarantee of success. In this respect the old stands out in broad contrast to the new system. The one was characterized by disorder, riot, confusion and neglect—the other is in every respect its reverse. It is not our purpose to indulge in any unjust reflections upon the old and in many respects cherished volunteer system, which numbered among its leaders in days gone by many of our most wealthy and influential citizens, and in its ranks were found hundreds of our most energetic, chivalrous and generous young men. But the very nature of its organism, and the exciting character of its service, were such as to draw about it large numbers of vagabonds, thieves, idlers and runners, who consorted in its engine rooms, lived upon its charities, and plundered at fires. It was this class of social outcasts—these active members of "the devil's regiment of the line"—that brought so much odium and disrepute on the old Department. They made night hideous with their yelling and discords. They were the delight of the unrestrained mob who attended fires for the purpose of plunder, and the terror of the peaceful citizen. Under the lead of pot-house and brawling politicians, they infested and controlled primary meetings and caucuses, nominating gamblers and scoundrels for high official positions, and electing them by seizing upon the polls and inaugurating a reign of terror and violence.

The new Department is entirely and completely divorced from politics, and from all participation in political affairs. It makes no noisy and offensive demonstrations on election days, and foists no pet candidates upon the people. Its ranks are free from idlers, thieves and vagabonds—those Thenardiers, that hang upon the outskirts of civilization. It is a small, compact and thoroughly-disciplined force, exercising an almost complete mastery over fires, and rendering conflagrations impossible. It is orderly, peaceful and quiet, and the character of its officers and men reflects honor upon an honorable employment.

In the language of one of the first Commissioners under the new régime—an old and respected citizen, and for many years, himself an honored and leading member of the old Department:

"The quietness and noiseless movements which have marked the Metropolitan firemen on their runs to and from scenes of duty, have exhibited the good order so desirable and necessary to the peace of a great City, to an extent in this respect that New-York has never before enjoyed. Reaching the conflagration in this manner, the prompt assistance of the City Police places a cordon around the scene of action that shuts out the thief, who is ever ready to spring at the tap of the bell, and but for this new feature of 'police at fires' would enjoy a harvest in his profession undisturbed. The large amount of money now saved to the fire insurance interest by this one precautionary measure, tells in a manner which all do not appreciate. Could a price be fixed upon the good that results to the younger portion of our population by being excluded from the opportunity of mingling with the throng that rush to the scene of conflagration, to hear and learn, and join in with those [illegible] peculiar to such scenes, it would outweigh all considerations of expense in the change that has produced this moral improvement, and brought happiness to many a hearthstone."

The loss of property by fires, in those instances where the loss at each fire was $10,000 and upwards, in the City of Philadelphia, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, amounted to $7,466,000. What the losses by fire were where the loss at each fire was less than $10,000 we are unable to state.

The total losses by fires in the City of New-York, for the same space of time, were $2,376,000, less than one-third of those of Philadelphia, with a less population by many thousands than this City.

In Philadelphia the old and decaying "volunteer" Fire Department system prevails, while in New-York the new, disciplined and thoroughly-efficient "paid" Fire Department system is in successful operation. This, and this alone, accounts for the wide difference in the loss of property by fires between the two cities.

In the face of such facts as these why will the Tammany Regency insist on again forcing upon us the old system, with its confused and discordant elements?

REAL ESTATE AND RENTS.

The Market Extremely Dull—A Decrease in Rents Anticipated—Stock Market and Stocks—The Movement on Manhattan and This City—Interesting Illustrations of Rents Elsewhere and Great Stories Where we Stumble.

This is the season of the year when that vast multitude of the population of this Metropolis who annually move from one tenement to another, and, contribution, as often as otherwise effect a change of location, begin to look about to see if by moving they can lessen the evils in the form of house rent under which they have been groaning. Each year at this season they have been entertained by the newspapers with that something would occur to compel a reduction of rents, and enable them with limited income to live entirely within their means. Much just now the inquiry is being made in all quarters as to the prospects for the coming Spring. With a view of answering the questions which during a careful consideration has been made of the real estate and rent market, the opinions of those whose business gives them an opportunity of judging have been taken and carefully weighed, and the result is herewith presented.

THE MARKET.

Owing to various causes the real estate market is unusually dull for this season of the year. This is the almost universal complaint among dealers in this City and in Brooklyn. They had hoped late last year, that the business in real estate would become quite brisk soon after the opening of the new year, but they were disappointed. They had numerous inquiries with cash in hand who are lately so far into the improved and unimproved property, but the majority of them are "looers" in the market. They are apparently in no haste to purchase at present prices, and prefer to wait until they can get the property they want for a less figure than that at which it is now held, rather obtaining what they will be satisfied to consider a good bargain. The owners of the property in the market are now of two classes. One comprised of those who are offered to hold on to their real estate, satisfied that it is worth all that they ask for it, and will not budge from their price; and the other—by far the majority—comprises those who have held on for advanced rates and are anxious to realize at least any season with a margin. This latter class find purchasers with little difficulty. There are a number of unfortunates, both in New-York and Brooklyn, who are compelled to sell even at a great sacrifice by reason of heavy mortgages upon their property. Probably the case is no more in evidence at this season than it has been in previous years, and such as these always find purchasers among speculators who are continually on the lookout for such opportunities. Generally speaking the real estate market is simply dull, but hopes are entertained that it will brighten as the season advances.

BUILDING.

Owing to the great difficulty which was experienced during last year in obtaining money upon mortgage, fewer buildings were erected for dwelling purposes in both cities than in the previous year. The annual census, which will shortly be taken by the Police, will show the fact; but it is thought that the increase in the number of dwellings in Brooklyn has kept pace with the increase of population in that city. If this view is correct—and there is no reason to doubt it—a state of affairs similar to that which existed in Brooklyn last Spring will be found to exist next Spring, the supply will just about equal the demand. Last year there was an excess of the former over the latter, and the consequence was that the moving population had no difficulty in suiting themselves at reasonable prices, while the landlords who demanded high rents were glad, before many months, to fill their houses with occupants at lower figures.

RENTS IN MANHATTAN.

Every year there has been quite an extensive migration from New-York to Brooklyn, and it is expected that this season the number of Gothamites who will seek repose in the City of Churches will be greater than ever. It is proper to state in this connection, however, that this tide of an excessive migration is entirely partially by those who have property for sale or to rent. Houses in Brooklyn worth from $10,000 and upward will not, it is considered safe to say, command the rents that have been paid for them last year, except in cases where long leases are falling in. The demand is greatest for houses toward the outskirts of the city, and which rent for from $300 to $1,000. In New-York, unless the householder is willing to go a long distance up town, it is difficult to find a rent approximating those figures. Here rents above $1,000 will doubtless be reduced, while those between $1,000 and $3,000 will remain about the same. A list of unfurnished houses already offered for rent by Mr. HOMER MORGAN shows very few dwellings marked as low as $1,500, and the majority are all the way from $1,500 to $15,000—the latter being in Fifth-avenue or vicinity.

The opinion is generally expressed that rents in Brooklyn particularly, must come down as the season advances. The timid house hunter may grasp at the first eligible offer that is made him, and have reason to regret his timidity and haste when it is too late. Those who are cautious and hold off until say about the 1st of April, will, it is confidently expected, be able to suit themselves at more reasonable figures than are now being offered. This is a matter, however, of which the applicant must be the judge.

RENTS IN STORES, ETC.

The tendency of rents for stores and offices in this City is decidedly downward. The opinion of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, who make a specialty of this business, is to this effect, and some say that the reduction is from fifteen to fifty per cent from what it was last year. All the Broadway and nearly all the avenue properties in Twenty-fourth-street have been taken, and it is certain that the majority would have remained vacant had not the owners moderated their demands. The insurance companies are moving upward from the vicinity of Wall-street to the locality of the City Hall Park and upon the cross streets near Broadway; the dry goods houses are moving upward above Stewart's, thus vacating premises which will be taken for insurance offices or wholesale business. This movement leaves the lower part of Broadway to the retail stores.

The extension of Church-street and the opening of New Pearl-street through the Hospital property are improvements which are rapidly transforming the West side of down-town into a suitable locality for wholesale business, and for the accommodation of the army of merchants who seek to thrive in this great commercial Metropolis. A few illustrations of the rents that are paid for stores on Broadway and vicinity may be interesting in this connection. The two new buildings at the corner of Broadway and New Pearl-street cost each about $70,000 to build. They are on leased land, for which $41,500 ground rent is paid, and each building will rent for $40,000. They are 25x100. The New-York Hospital property, on West-street, between Broadway and Church-street, has been leased to the New-York Real Estate Association, who have erected on it a block of nine buildings, six four-story and three five-story deep. The two end buildings are owned respectively by BALLENTINE & CO. and Jas. F. WARRE & CO. The remaining buildings will, it is expected, rent readily for about $4,000 each. The rent for the structures on the Hospital property will reach $60,000, and the value of the land was estimated a short time ago at but little more than double that sum. The building erected on the site of the old American Hotel, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, rents for about $12,000. That portion of the structure on the site of the Howard Hotel near Maiden-lane, which is already rented, has $12,000 rent, and there still is another $12,000 due to be let. It is the case. The New-York Life Insurance Company, whose new building is at the corner of Broadway and Leonard street, were due per annum for that portion of the structure which they will not occupy themselves. It is stated, that on Broadway, near White-street, was commenced just before the war, and while it was being erected, a party from the South leased it for $20,000. The war broke out, their enterprise failed, and they were compelled to abandon the lease. This building was leased for $20,000 during the war, and later the price was increased to $30,000. It is now rented for $38,000. The building cost $60,000 to build, and has more than paid for itself now. It is about twelve A building in the vicinity of Broadway and Bond-street, extending back to Bond-street, cost $28,000. The lots alone of another building, at the corner of Broadway and White-street, rent for $36,000. The highest rent paid on Broadway is for BROOKS' building, corner of Grand-street, $125,000. A new store in that vicinity, on the fashionable side-street, rents for $4,000, and the house has sub-let at a large profit.

These illustrations not only give an idea of the range of rents on Broadway, but they show in some cases extreme avarice on the part of owners of property, who seek to obtain rent enough to very nearly cover the cost of the building in about two years. The up-town movement above noted, has caused the tenants to be unwilling to pay these fancy prices for stores, and are seeking locations where they can get rent and not share their entire profit equipped up in rents. Few retail houses can afford to pay these exorbitant rents for stores; and wholesale merchants have running parallel with Broadway can just as well adapted for their business. It will be observed that these buildings in the above list are all of two years' standing, and are not well adapted for office purposes, and are not used as stores. In this way a larger rental can be obtained than for any other purpose.

One or two instances cited above show the reduction that has been made in rents of property on Broadway. Probably there are many other cases within the knowledge of our readers which could be cited with profit to our readers, if communicate for publication. Enough is known in the statements given above to indicate already that rents in this City as well as in Brooklyn have a decided downward tendency, and with this fact in view house hunters and store seekers can act when they enter upon their pilgrimage in search of new locations.

QUEEN'S COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Wretched Condition of the Present Building—Question of Locating the New Structure.

At present the Court House and jail building of Queens County is located in the town of Hempstead, about one mile west of Mineola, and two miles east of Hyde Park station, on the Long Island Railroad; about one-half mile from the northern boundary of Hempstead Plains. There are no village or any compact settlement nearer than Jamaica on the east, Hempstead on the south or Roslyn on the north, none of which places are less than four miles distant. There are no accommodations for persons whose business calls them to the Court House, there being no hotel or a lodging house within several miles of it. The family of Judge ARMSTRONG, the present County Judge, living near, he usually entertains the presiding Judge, while the District-Attorney has a room in the Court House. This room does service not only as a bedroom at night but as an office during the day. The building is old and dilapidated, and was first built about 100 years ago. Two eastern part of it is used as the County Jail.

The prisoners' department comprises two cells of half cells each on the north and corner of the building. These cells, by themselves, would be considered of the poorest kind. The only means of ventilation—light is through a small opening, perhaps, four by eight inches, in the door opening into the corridor of the prison, and it would be impossible for the prisoners to read long at a time, no matter furnished them by the authorities. In the summer time, there is some need in the winter it is not uncommon to find the prisoners purchase their cells completely stripped of all clothing.

Light and air in these dark cells sometimes not, these cells in the southeastly corner cannot be considered but in the most wretched condition. Some cells are not over six feet square, and crowded by eight or ten persons, prisoners awaiting trial, prisoners awaiting sentence, and prisoners who have been sentenced and are awaiting the day of their execution.

Next to this cell is one a little larger, in which is the stove that heats that part of the prison and the adjoining cells. Next to this cell is the female department, which is about sixteen feet square. Two small rooms are partitioned off from it, but by open doors connected with the main room. In these rooms are confined young girls, middle-aged women, and aged women, some of them for fourteen years have been confined in the same square as one from Hempstead on the south or Roslyn on the north, none of which places are less than four miles distant. There are no accommodations for persons whose business calls them to the Court House, there being no hotel or a lodging house within several miles of it. The family of Judge ARMSTRONG, the present County Judge, living near, he usually entertained

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., and Irving-place.
RIGOLETTO, (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Lumley and Messrs. Lefranc and Ronconi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fechter, Shewell, Levick, and Miss Leclercq and Miss Jones.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierie and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE BUSYBODY. Leading characters by Messrs. Clarke, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Davenport.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CITY AND COUNTRY, SKETCHES IN INDIA, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. F. Gusman, Miss Jenny Landsman, and Messrs. Bergner, Pfeiffenschneider and Bohjohn.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The editor of the Paris *Marseillaise*, FONVIELLE, who is the principal witness in the Bonaparte-Noir tragedy, has been liberated, but the other editors of the paper are held in custody. ROCHEFORT is still kept *au secret.* He sent to the Chamber, to a friendly deputy, last week, a proposition to impeach the Ministry, which the Chamber would not listen to. Thirty-five persons were arrested on Friday and a number on Saturday, in Paris, supposed to be implicated in a plot against the life of the Emperor. In all cases arms were found upon the persons of the prisoners. The story of the plot is discredited in London....Seven of the editors of the Paris *Réforme* have been ordered to appear before the Court for a violation of the Press laws. In reply to the summons the paper on Saturday published an article of "extraordinary violence" against the Government....The reported appointment of M. PARADOL as the French Minister to Washington, arose from the fact of his intended visit to America as a public reader, in which event he designs to visit the national capital....In the Spanish Cortes at Madrid on Saturday, Señor RIVERO stated, in reply to a question, that the Government was fully aware of a Carlist conspiracy and of its plans, but would do nothing until an actual outbreak, which, he added, it would be found abundantly able to crush....Count BISMARCK closed the sessions of the Prussian Diet, on Saturday, with a speech, in which he said that "he regretted the spirit of opposition that had been shown in the upper Chamber."....The great rock near Ismalia has been removed successfully from the bed of the Suez Canal, making the minimum depth of water, it is said, twenty-nine feet....Agrarian outrages in Ireland still continue. A landlord of Kerry County was fired at on Saturday through a window while sitting in his house.

CONGRESS.

In the House on Saturday, after the presentation of several petitions and the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions of no general interest, the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and the discussion resumed in Committee of the Whole. The amendment to strike out the appropriation for reporters of the *Globe* was rejected, only three members voting for it. An amendment cutting down the item for printing from $800,000 to $50,000 was also rejected after a prolonged debate. The item in regard to the Congressional Library occasioned some discussion, Mr. WOOD charging that improper books were admitted to its shelves. At 4 P. M. the Committee rose, having disposed of about one-fifth of the bill, and immediately afterwards adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly only was in session on Saturday, the Senate having adjourned on Friday until Monday. A statement of the pardons granted during the year was received from the Governor. The following bills were introduced: To increase the capital stock of the Hercules Life Insurance Company; amending the act making appropriations to the Brooklyn Dispensaries, and to charter the Fifth-Avenue Savings Bank of this City. A resolution of inquiry in regard to the alleged outrages on the ship *Neptune* was tabled. In Committee of the Whole the following bills were ordered to a third reading: Providing for the sale or lease of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island; in regard to the Court of Special Sessions of New-York City and County, and to amend the act in relation to preferred cases in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL.

Governor BUTLER, of Nebraska, has issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature on Feb. 17, in extra session. He recommends action on the following points: Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment; provisions for the immediate erection of a penitentiary; the passage of a militia law; encouragement of immigration; division of the State into Congressional districts, and some important amendments to existing laws.

The condition of the national banks in the Southern States, as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency, is shown in an abstract of the report in our telegraphic news columns.

A suit for libel, with damages at $100,000, is to be instituted against the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, by Mr. BENNETT, the representative in Congress from that district, growing out of an article in that paper making statements affecting the business character of Mr. BENNETT.

An incendiary fire in Stafford, Conn., on Friday night, destroyed the Stafford Loom Works and the spool cotton manufactory of JOHNSON & WEEDEN. Loss, $24,000; insurance, $12,000.

In the Winnepeg *New Nation* of Jan. 28 it is stated that at the Red River Convention held at Winnepeg on the 25th ult., it was decided, after a three days' session, to draw up a list of the rights demanded by the people and to submit it to the Canadian Government as a basis of becoming a part of the Dominion.

The bill granting suffrage to the women of Utah has passed both Houses of the Mormon Legislature and the Council and received the signature of Acting Governor MANN.

The assassin of ISAAC GREENWALDTH was arrested in Havana on Friday night. He is a native of the Canary Islands and a Sergeant in the volunteer force. He is to be tried by Court-Martial.

The official *Gazette* of Saturday, published at Ottawa, Ont., contains a proclamation that after April 15 American silver will pass current in the Dominion at a discount of 20 per cent.

The State constabulary force of Massachusetts has been reduced from 150 to 63 men.

It is reported that the City of San Miguel, in Cuba, is now occupied by Government troops, and families from the insurrectionary districts are said to be settling in the town.

The Ministry of Newfoundland, according to dispatches from St. John, has resigned, and CHARLES FOX BENNET has been called upon to form a new Government.

Owing to the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury, that land grants by the Government must be located on air lines unless natural barriers intervene, surveys on the Northern Pacific Railway have been stopped until further orders.

In Worcester, on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. EMMA F. BARTON, of Croydon, N. H., committed suicide by throwing herself under the wheels of a train of cars on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad while the train was in motion. The wheels of three cars passed over her before the train could be stopped.

Passengers arriving at San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad report that the route is clear of snow and the trip is pleasant for this season of the year.

Admiral Farragut and the Board of Survey.

The naval opinions of so distinguished a sailor as Admiral FARRAGUT cannot fail to have great weight with Congress and the country; and it is, therefore, with much pleasure that we refer to that portion of the Admiral's late letter to Mr. ROBESON which pleads for a Board of Survey.

Two years ago a cry went up from the navy for the appointment of such a Board; one year ago a bill was brought into Congress for its establishment; and yet to-day we find the Navy Department has apparently discarded the project—the House bill, which is well understood to have emanated from the Naval Bureau, entirely ignoring it. This action, or, rather this omission, Admiral FARRAGUT regrets. He declares himself in favor of a Board of Survey, which he would rather designate a "Board of Admiralty," as more precisely describing the rank of the officers of whom he would desire to see it composed. The name, however, is perhaps a trifling matter, especially as the well-deserved odium into which the group of fossils that ordinarily compose a British "Board of Admiralty" have brought the latter phrase, would make it desirable, perhaps, to prefer the term "Survey."

But it was not, after all, an admiralty Board proper that the country originally had in mind in calling for a Board of Naval Survey. What it desired was simply a Board intelligent and skillful enough to avoid the repetition of the blunders in construction, that have disgraced the service if not ruined it. The errors and losses of eight years are past praying for, but at least a Board of Survey, properly constituted and properly advised, might avoid similar losses and errors in the eight years to come. It may be replied that no such Board is now necessary, because the peculiar theories of Messrs. ISHERWOOD and WELLES no longer model our navies for us. But it is impossible to tell what may happen, and the necessity for the Board in the past was apparent.

Is it credible, for example, that such an unbroken series of blunders as the construction of the twenty light-draughts would be permitted by a Board of Survey? In the first place, their planning was atrocious, and sufficient alone to make them worthless. Yet the Navy Department was repeatedly remonstrated with by high professional authorities and practical shipbuilders, on this very point, in ample season for alterations. In the second place, while these vessels were never designed to be sea boats, three-fourths of them were built on the Atlantic coast, and many in the northerly yards on that coast. Not more than one-fourth could be used to advantage on the seaboard, and yet they were constructed in these localities, and without sea-going qualities. Now, we all know that these vessels after being built had to be rebuilt; and while the whole twenty originally were not to cost eight millions, they have now cost eleven millions, and would cost fourteen millions to complete them—when they would probably be worthless.

Why need we, however, make so much of one minor instance of prodigality and ignorance or recklessness, when our entire war wooden screw fleet is full of engineering blunders? Mr. KELLEY stated last Winter to Congress, we think, in the course of an argument for this very measure of establishing a Board of Survey, that scores of millions had been thrown away in malconstruction during the eight years preceding. Ships were finished for cruising purposes, without sail power, requiring a constant expenditure of coal, even when on station duty in time of peace. Machinery was constructed on plans discarded by general consent of intelligent shipbuilders, requiring preposterous weight, bulk, and cost in proportion to the development of power. No less than fourteen sets of such engines were stored up, with no ships to put them in, while their total cost was between five and six million dollars. These and many similar facts forced public attention last year to the need of a Board of Survey, and they certainly have some weight now.

Messrs. Dawes and Butler Again.

Messrs. DAWES and BUTLER have now had a third "round," if we may borrow a fit expression, in their contest for the leadership of the House. It may be very pleasant for DAWES to indulge frequently in his playful pecks at BUTLER, and very agreeable to BUTLER to retort with his delicate dabs at DAWES; but, apart from the personal interest of these gentlemen in such controversies, we do not regard the exhibition as at all edifying to Congress or the country.

Whether General BUTLER is an early or late convert to the Republican ranks, and whether his eleventh-hour arrival in the vineyard shall or shall not be a proof of sincerity in his party fealty, is a matter which has very little to do with the proper size of the appropriation bills, which has all along been the true subject for discussion. And whether Mr. DAWES has the right to free speech and free thought without being summarily read out of his party by his own colleague, is also a matter which, however interesting to the two gentlemen and their immediate constituents, hardly calls for continuous and unseemly wrangling in Congress. Nor, to our mind, does the introduction, as in Saturday's debate, of Scriptural sobriquets, add dignity to the dispute. That Mr. DAWES calls Mr. BUTLER a Saul of Tarsus for his "sudden conversion," and that Mr. BUTLER retaliates on Mr. DAWES by styling him a Judas for his alleged apostacy, may seem very "spicy" and amusing, and indeed the report speaks of "laughter" at the Biblical allusions, but it merely lowers the level of what should be an elevated antagonism on principles to a pitiful squabble of personalities. It is of real and lasting importance that the question of governmental economy should be investigated thoroughly; but it is lamentable that these inquiries should generally end in alternate and indiscriminate quotations from negro minstrelsy and the Bible.

We shall freely admit that Congressional courtesy is not thus far, this session, at so decided a discount as during the two previous ones. But we insist that three personal passages at arms are about as much as any two members are entitled to for their share.

The Yosemite in Congress.

The House Committee on Public Lands, through their Chairman, Mr. JULIAN, have presented their report with reference to the occupancy of the famous Yosemite Valley.

By an act passed June 30, 1864, Congress granted to the State of California "for public use, resort and recreation," the wonderful gorge of the Yosemite, in the Sierra Nevada, which our legislators even then had the wisdom to see would be hereafter one of the natural wonders of the world. The grant was conditional on its being used for these public purposes and on its being "inalienable for all time," but it was provided that leases could be made of portions of the premises "not exceeding ten years." The act also established the boundaries of the grant, and the grounds were to be managed by the Governor of California, with eight other Commissioners, appointed by himself. The California Legislature, in April, 1866, accepted the grant with all its conditions. The whole legislation on the matter constituted one of the most civilized bits of legal provision which can be found in the codes of any country.

This remarkable gorge is a feature of natural scenery entirely without parallel in the world. The most experienced travelers agree that Switzerland, Tyrol or Norway has no one scene which, in the combinations of grandeur and loveliness, can equal it. Even the frequenters of the Himalayas report that the grandest gorges and deepest passes of that mighty range are inferior to it. The atmosphere and climate, too, are reported as attractive as the scenery, and to be full of health-giving qualities. Such a wonderful valley, with its scores of waterfalls, its giant precipices and "divine" climate, was sure to be visited in coming years by thousands of people. It seemed formed by nature to be the park and sanitarium for the whole American people. Congress and the California Legislature foresaw this, and by a unique legislation confirmed it for all time as a pleasure ground for the nation.

Previously to this, however, two pioneers, Mr. LAMON and Mr. HUTCHINGS, had settled in the valley, and each, by purchase or improvements, taken possession of considerable portions of the ground. The new Commissioners attempted to eject them; they appealed to the Legislature of California, and this body passed an act allowing each of them 160 acres, on condition that the State should have power to lay out and maintain roads and bridges for the public through the valley, and also on condition that Congress should ratify the act. Under this last proviso, the whole matter has come before Congress, where it properly belongs.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee to whom the matter was referred, has reported, we regret to say, in favor of retaining the two pioneers in possession of their claims. There are also, we believe, numerous other claimants who have not yet appeared, and the result will evidently be, if the report be adopted, that this lovely valley will be given up to whomever can buy out the present claimants. And all who know the "fast" or "practical" California public, can imagine what a place they will make of it. The exquisite "Bridal Vail" will have a bowling alley at the foot of it; the solemn "El Capitan" will look down upon faro tables; the "Cathedral Rock" will be pasted up with advertisements of "Angelica bitters;" and the glorious Yosemite fall will run the wheels of a woolen factory. We shall have rowdy liquor shops and gambling saloons, and slovenly Chinese hovels, scattered about among those scenes of unequaled poetry and loveliness; and tolls will be laid on the solitary mountain pathways, and new extortions be enforced from the travelers at every step.

It is true that of the present claimants Mr. HUTCHINGS is an unquestionable occupant, and has done much to aid strangers to see and enjoy the gorge. But Mr. HUTCHINGS and all the other occupants will inevitably in time sell out their properties, and the valley become a public nuisance. It is true these men own but 320 acres out of 3,100 acres of meadow land, but they include all the best points and most charming sites in the valley, and govern the access to all its beauties.

Mr. JULIAN indulges in much buncombe eloquence about this invasion of the preëmption rights of pioneers, and seems to consider the non-confirmation of their claims as an act of tyranny and brutal oppression by forty millions on two poor men. But these settlers took their claims on contingency of Congress doing what it pleased with the public property. The decision of Attorney-General SPEED in a similar case has decided this point—that a settler under the Preëmption laws acquires no vested interest in the land he occupies simply by virtue of settlement. It does not appear that these two pioneers had ever perfected their claim by taking all the legal steps necessary in the Land Office. They were simply squatters with a contingent right. The lands, too, were unsurveyed, and as preëmptors on such lands, LAMON and HUTCHINGS, so far as we are aware, took none of the proceedings required by law.

But this is not to be looked upon simply as a case of two pioneers under the Preëmption law. It is the question whether the Yosemite shall be public or private property? The public good overrules; the two pioneers must yield to the general welfare, and the State of California should compensate them for their improvements and pay them for their claims, and then reserve the whole for the people forever.

Edwin Perry, Esq.

According to District-Attorney MORRIS the "river thieves, cutthroats and murderers" of New-York and Brooklyn, are to be congratulated on the escape of "EDWIN PERRY, Esq.," who has lately been subjected to the inconvenience of undergoing a trial for murder.

No doubt, our readers recollect most of the circumstances connected with this case. A night watchman in the employ of an eminent firm in Brooklyn, suspected Mr. PERRY of paying visits to his employer's premises for his own (Mr. PERRY's) personal benefit. In fact, Mr. PERRY's custom, this watchman suspected, was not likely to add much to the profits of the firm. Most people remember the story of the negro with the silver watch. "That is a very fine watch," said another negro to him; "how much did they charge for it?" "I don't know," replied the lucky owner, "the man was not in the store when I bought it." Rightly or wrongfully, the watchman took PERRY for a customer of this peculiar kind.

One night the watchman was shot. He declared before he died that PERRY had shot him. On the trial the dying man's evidence was ruled inadmissible because he had not been informed of his real condition before giving it. This was, to say the least, a very fortunate arrangement for EDWIN PERRY, Esq. He testified in his own defence that he had been fired at, and merely fired back again—and said, moreover, that even if he fired the fatal shot, "he was not in a condition to know what he did." No one saw the occurrence but PERRY and the dead man. The story of the latter being set aside, PERRY was comparatively safe. Two juries failed to agree upon a verdict, and he has now been admitted to bail.

The District-Attorney, who has made a plucky fight against the Brooklyn "Rings" on more than one occasion, looks upon this result as highly encouraging to the criminal classes. It justifies the view taken of justice hereabouts by the miscreant REYNOLDS, *alias* BREEN. It will strengthen the hopes of REAL, and add to the sense of security already enjoyed by THOMAS JACKSON, once a Deputy Sheriff in his hours of business, and a cowardly assassin in his hours of leisure. Brooklyn and New-York justice may by-and-by become synonymous. The same principles which have helped REAL and JACKSON are likely to be in force in the "City of Churches." Says District-Attorney MORRIS, in his message to the thieves and all their tribe, "the impunity heretofore occasionally enjoyed by you in your praiseworthy business has been recently increased to such an extent as to render murder in this county entirely and absolutely safe hereafter, no risk whatever attaching to the felonious taking of human life." This is a very pleasant understanding for the Brooklyn people to have arrived at. Very soon we shall be able to make them a present of REAL and JACKSON, who will of course escape, and can then recruit the Brooklyn staff. For the rest, we beg to present our respectful congratulations to EDWIN PERRY, Esq., on his restoration to liberty, and we hope he will be allowed to spend the remainder of his days in honor and peace.

The Gas Question—A Timely Caution.

The efforts which are being made to reform the gas system of this City will be all the more effective if the experience of similar struggles elsewhere be properly understood. For many years prior to 1868 the City of London had been supplied with gas by several great corporations, pretty much in the same way as New-York is now. And up to that period the connection between the companies and their customers was marked chiefly by extortion in various shapes on one hand, and bitter complaint on the other. The disagreements between the parties grew too serious to be quieted by anything less than a thorough investigation. This the gas manufacturers courted with an air of injured innocence, claiming that the power of illumination could not be increased. They were driven from point to point of their defences, until the corporation obtained an act of Parliament empowering it to erect new works or buy the old ones; and then the companies made a virtue of necessity and surrendered. The price and the quality of the gas were alike the subject of complaint. The first was lowered and a promise was made to improve the second. The illuminating power demanded by the consumers was that of eighteen candles to one burner. This was conceded, and a test arranged; and in the adjustment of that test the companies profited by a trick. The reasonable supposition in such a case would be, that the test should be that of an ordinary burner. But the companies contrived that the act should allow them to manufacture a burner for the purpose, which they did. Their invention concentrated the rays of light from the gas jet into a focus upon the photometer, and in that way made the gas which in ordinary burners gave only sixteen-candle light yield by theirs the eighteen-candle test required. The plan was as shrewd as it was dishonest. A letter, elsewhere published, furnishes particulars in regard to this point which will be interesting, and may be practically valuable in the struggle which is yet to come between the gas consumers of New-York and the companies. Subsequent legislation rendered the trick of the London companies unavailable for their purpose; and the supply of gas in that city is now regulated by legal provisions, whose clearness and stringency may be profitably studied at Albany.

The Ferment of European Democracy.

The letter of our Paris correspondent enables us to understand the nature and extent of the socialistic plot which the French Government believes it has discovered. It is scarcely necessary to remark that to the official mind all Democratic movements are apt to assume a character of mysterious ubiquity which they do not really possess. Whatever may be said about the strike at Creusot, it requires a somewhat violent stretch of imagination to connect the outrages of the pig-headed Yorkshire miners of Thorncliffe with the movements of Parisian socialists. Still more difficult is it to conceive of any relation between either of them and the disturbed state of Ireland, and the fact that all are set down by the French Government as resulting from a single wide-spread conspiracy, is a proof of the inventiveness rather than the discrimination of the Gallic intellect.

Leaving all talk of international conspiracy out of the question, a careful observer of European politics cannot fail to discern the existence of a certain nucleus of revolutionary force in the midst of nearly every nation of the Old World. In addition to the countries which are at present the scene of chronic disorders, such as France, Spain and Ireland, there are not wanting signs under the apparent repose of other States that a deep-seated discontent is growing with unsuspected rapidity. At a meeting, held the other day in London for the purpose of organizing a systematic scheme of emigration, "a party by the name of JOHNSON" made a proposal which greatly startled the ex-Governors and members of Parliament who were present. This was no less than a declaration that the only effective panacea for destitution was the government of the people by the people, and that as a natural sequence to this, the Queen, Lords and Commons should be called on to resign; royalty and aristocracy being specially requested to take themselves out of the country. Between laughter and uproar, the speaker was fairly put down, though his outspoken boldness probably reminded some of the more reflective part of the audience that England also has her irreconcilables, and that a section of her workingmen, of which this was a type, might one day present still harder problems to her Government than the pacification of Ireland.

We have already referred to the sanguinary programme of the Russian socialists. The conspiracy there was chiefly notable from having its origin in the ranks of the educated, giving evidence that the spirit of unrest is by no means confined to the common people. A remarkable illustration is afforded in our mail news from Austria of how little is required to stir up the latent discontent with the existing social order which is growing among the European democracy. A socialist agitator and editor from Vienna lately visited the quiet Bohemian town of Reichenberg, the same community which returns Count BEUST to the Reichsrath. The local Police, thinking his doctrines too advanced to be safely promulgated, prevented his first attempt to address an assembly of workmen. A second proved more successful, but ended in the orator being arrested, and condemned by the local tribunal. Having appealed against this decision, he was allowed to return to Vienna, but his doctrines had meanwhile borne such good fruit that his previous auditors created serious disturbances, and had ultimately to be dispersed by a body of troops.

Slight as such events are in themselves, they are significant of coming changes, and show, in a manner impossible to be mistaken, that rapid as has been the growth of popular liberty of late years in Europe, it has not been rapid enough to keep pace with the growth of revolutionary sentiments.

Woman Vote in Utah.

To-day, we believe, woman suffrage becomes an accomplished fact in Utah Territory. Salt Lake tidings tell us that the Mormon Legislature have passed the bill giving the elective franchise to the women of the Territory, and that the act has already been signed by Acting Governor MANN, and so has become law. Our impression is that this bill so qualified women for the suffrage, immediately on its passage, as to enable them to vote at the to-day's Charter election in Salt Lake; and the promptness with which it was hurried through and signed confirms that impression.

Here, then, in two Territories—Wyoming and Utah—we have woman suffrage a reality; and of these two triumphs the latter is infinitely the more important. There are very few women in Wyoming, but in Utah they outnumber the men. We repeat, therefore, our suggestion of the other day, that a great work is open to woman's suffrage at the very outset. We have been often promised that the women of Utah would throw off their present degradation by the aid of the ballot. Now, Mr. CULLOM's bill contemplates the employment of forty thousand soldiers or less to put down polygamy: what if forty thousand women or less anticipate him, and put down polygamy by the ballot instead of the bullet? The result of the first experiments in women's voting will be watched for with the greatest interest and curiosity.

The Wool Crop of the United States—A Question of Fact.

The *Tribune* recently accused the Special Commissioner of the Revenue of gross inaccuracy,—alleging that he had stated in his annual report that the wool crop of the United States for 1868 was 177,000,000 pounds, "or four and three-quarters per head for each sheep in the country, when the clip per head in 1860 was only 2.66 pounds." In answer to so direct and unqualified a charge of error, Mr. WELLS replied, through the columns of the TIMES: First, that he had never estimated the clip per head at four and three-quarter pounds, or at any other figure; and second, that his estimate of 177,000,000 pounds for 1868 was the estimate officially given in the bulletin of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association, and also the one adopted by that eminent statistician on wool and woolens, Mr. E. B. BIGELOW, in his address in October last before the American Institute. The Commissioner might also have added that the estimate of 177,000,000 pounds for 1868 was also the one adopted by the two best recognized authorities among the trade in this country—Mr. GEO. W. BOND, of Boston, and Mr. JAMES LYNCH, of New-York.

The answer of Mr. WELLS, conclusive as it seemed to most minds, was not satisfactory to the *Tribune*, which rejoined in substance, that the estimates of the Wool Association and of Mr. BIGELOW were of little account,—"that it was the business of the Special Commissioner to correct them," and that if he had applied to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington he would have been informed that an annual clip of 177,000,000 pounds in 1868 was impossible, for the reason that there were at that time only 37,724,279 sheep in the United States, and that their *per capita* yield was only 2.68 pounds, or an aggregate of about 102,000,000 pounds. The authority of the Agricultural Bureau being thus made paramount by the *Tribune* to that of the wool trade of New-York and Boston, and of associations or individuals who make this subject of the production of wool a specialty, it is well to examine its record and to test the claim of reliability which has been preferred in its behalf.

The test we propose to apply is a simple one, but it is sufficient, we think, to prove that for all practical purposes the statistics of the Agricultural Bureau in respect at least to the article of wool, are not worth the paper they are printed on. Thus, for example, on page 46 of the last Report of the Bureau, the number of sheep in California in February, 1869, is given at 2,200,000. On the other hand, we now have before us the Annual Wool Circular of the "San Francisco Wool Exchange," for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, which authority gives the exports from San Francisco and the home consumption of wool for the year as follows:

	Pounds.
Exported to New-York and Boston	12,747,781
Bought by State factories	2,922,300
Bought by State and Oregon factories shipped from San Francisco	292,000
On hand, estimated	800,000
Total	17,762,140

That this large movement of wool in California for the year 1869 did not, to any considerable extent, represent the accumulation of the product of former years is shown by the fact that the corresponding export and domestic movement for the preceding year, 1868, was 15,919,417 pounds, or a corresponding quantity after making allowance for a recognized annual increase of clip.

But according to the *Tribune's* method of reasoning, the above returns of the San Francisco Wool Exchange cannot possibly be correct; for if the wool brokers and shippers of California had only taken the trouble to apply to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, they would have found that there were during the year 1869 but 2,200,000 sheep in California, and to have produced the quantity of wool alleged to have been exported, stored or marketed, each of the above 2,200,000 sheep must have yielded a trifle over eight pounds *per capita*,—a supposition which is simply an absurdity.

We are therefore driven to adopt one of two conclusions—either the maker of statistics in the Agricultural Bureau had no good and sufficient knowledge whatever as a basis for the preparation of his tables, or the Wool Exchange and the wool brokers and shippers of California, in common with the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, are, to use the expressive language of the *Tribune*, simply "modern Munchausens." Will our contemporary instruct us as to which of these two conclusions we shall adopt?

Some excellent decisions in the Criminal Courts were again delivered last week. To take the Court of General Sessions alone, we find one man sent to the Penitentiary for three years for pretending to find a situation for a young German while he really committed a robbery upon the unsuspecting new-comer. Another man, named JAMES HASKETH, was charged with assaulting a Police officer with a loaded pistol. This little affair occurred at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue. The assailant was sent to prison for five years. This is the sort of lesson to bring street ruffians to a wholesome fear of offending against the laws. Recorder HACKETT is the man whom the public has to thank for setting so good an example to some of his associates, whose feelings we will not hurt by comparing them with a faithful Judge.

Two or three discussions have taken place lately which serve to disclose the prevailing sentiments among members of Congress in relation to retrenchment and economy. In the first place, a motion to reduce the pay of members themselves to the old sum, $3,000 a year, stood no chance of success. Then an attempt was made to diminish the expense of the *Congressional Globe.* That also failed. Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, moved to reduce the item for newspapers and stationery for the members from $125 to $50 each—surely a reasonable suggestion. It would have made a difference on this small account alone of $[illegible]. But members will not have their "perquisites" interfered with, and so the motion was withdrawn. In whatever other quarters expenses are lopped off, Congressmen must be held sacred. The Capitol is at present the "best club" in the country, and one of its advantages to members is, that it is kept up without any cost to themselves. So far this year the public has seen very little return for its money—a "set-to" between General BUTLER and some other member once or twice a week, not being worth quite so much as we at present pay for the entertainment.

A Fenian of Jersey City writes an interesting letter to the *Spectator*, of London. He explains that what the Fenians want is neither a republic, separation from England, nor a repeal of the Union. "What Irish nationalists want is that Ireland should manage her own local affairs uncontrolled by English legislators." This could be accomplished by Federation. Create an Irish Parliament, says our New-Jersey Fenian, to dispose of business affecting Ireland alone. Give Ireland a local Legislature, and let it, "instead of being a province, be a municipality, in the Roman sense of the term." This proposal is not one which Mr. GLADSTONE would be inclined to reject without consideration. But does the New-Jersey Fenian suppose for a moment that it would satisfy the great bulk of his associates? Is an Irish municipality all that the Brotherhood now ask of England?

Paris is beginning to make tunnels, like London, seeing that the latter has found such a vast benefit in its underground railways. But the necessities of the French capital are far less; and "crossings" only will be tunneled under the boulevards where they are most crowded. The French, of course, will make these ornamental as well as useful. We have something of the sort in the Central Park, and it would be a good thing if the civic sewers, pipes and conduits would allow us to have a few of these subterranean crossings below Canal-street.

That Brooklyn business in which Mr. JOHN GOLDEN was concerned—Mr. GOLDEN being a clerk or outdoor visitor in the office of the Superintendents of the Poor—has an ugly look about it. If women who apply for relief at the Court House are compelled to submit to insult before their dole of money is paid out to them, it will be admitted that the management of the institution calls for instant supervision. It is said that some very gross scandals are likely to force themselves upon public attention, now that one exposé has occurred. Mr. GOLDEN has made an attempt to clear himself, but in the present state of the affair we shall not attempt to decide whether he is successful or not. What is quite certain is that the matter cannot be allowed to remain in its present shape.

The *Saturday Review* has some remarks upon our recent articles in reference to the scandals connected with the Bar and Judiciary of New-York. It condemns, in common with everybody who has given any attention to the question, the present loose system of admitting persons to practice in the profession. The reforms which are now in contemplation will fall short of the mark aimed at if they do not provide some safeguard against the admission to the Bar of unscrupulous and incompetent candidates. One of our correspondents has expressed an opinion that any regulations with this purpose in view would be contrary to the spirit of democracy. It is a libel on democracy to say so. There is nothing in the great principles on which our Government is based to render it obligatory upon us to swamp a noble calling with charlatans and knaves.

Horse races, according to the old Carnival custom, recently discontinued in Rome, will be restored to the Spring festivities of this year by permission of the Pope; and it is said this fashion of exercise will be carried out into the Campagna, where it will assume a "turfy" character. That latter locality has already witnessed the kindred innovation of an English fox hunt, and foreigners in Rome have had their "meets" and "runs" among the ruins of those classic marshes; so that the ancient fashion of equestrianism may possibly revive in the Eternal City.

It appears that some people have allowed their angry passions to rise over a matter not calculated at first sight to excite ire—namely, the projected yacht race between the *Dauntless* and the *Cambria.* According to *Wilkes' Spirit*, "some ill-feeling prevails in England against Mr. ASHBURY." Still stranger to hear than this is the announcement that there are a few Americans "who would secretly rejoice to see the *Dauntless* defeated." It is out of our power to explain why either of these ill-natured sentiments should exist. Mr. ASHBURY was a long time about making up his mind to accept the challenge, but he has taken the leap now, and we are quite sure that the challenger at least deserves to see him receive fair treatment. As for Mr. BENNETT, what harm has he done that anybody should wish to see him lose? He has tried to maintain the fame and renown of American yachtsmen—is there anything so very culpable in that? A fair race is what everybody ought to wish for, and personal animosities in an affair of this kind are more than usually silly and contemptible.

The poets and historians of England are coming out among the politicians on the subject of the people's distresses and their wish to emigrate. At the Lambeth meeting of the National Emigration Society a letter was read from ALFRED TENNYSON, in which he said it would be a suicidal policy in ministers to neglect the colonies, which should be one with England, "body and soul." Mr. FROUDE denounced the "moneyed party" and their notion that England "may go to the devil," while they kept labor "cheap" and starved the workers. The sentiment of England, the poetical as well as the practical, is in favor of emigration, and also of keeping the colonies. The English people were always anxious about their outlying grounds; and even in the middle ages, when any strips of their French territory were lost, they raised such terrible outcries as made their Kings tremble. The existing humor is somewhat of the same sort, and Mr. GLADSTONE will be under the necessity of "managing" it.

The New Five Points Mission—First Sunday Services at Calvary Chapel.

The first Sunday services in the Calvary Chapel, which has just been opened at the Five Points by the City Mission, was held last evening. The neat and commodious edifice was well filled, and in the audience was a goodly number of the residents of that humble locality. On the platform sat several of the gray-haired pioneers in our City mission work, including Rev. Mr. HALLIDAY, of the House of Industry, who was the first missionary employed by the City Mission Society, and Mr. A. R. WETMORE, who was one of the founders of that organization, and is now its Vice-President. Back of the platform, rising one above another, were rows of seats filled with the children of the House of Industry, with clean pinafores and shining Sunday faces. The children took part in the singing, with very pleasing effect. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. JONES, Missionary of the Thirteenth Ward; Rev. Dr. MURRAY; Rev. Mr. LOVE, Missionary of the Fifth Ward, and Rev. J. H. BRADLEY, who is to have charge of this new Station. All spoke earnestly of the importance of this City Missionary work and the special usefulness of this new chapel in a locality where it was so much needed. Mr. WETMORE also made some remarks alluding to the growth of the City mission since it was first started, forty years ago, with one paid missionary, until the present time, when it employs forty laborers. The regular services of the Station will be, preaching at the Chapel on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at the Tombs at 11 A. M., prayer meeting at the Chapel on Tuesday evenings, German preaching on Wednesday evenings, and English preaching on Thursday evenings.

ALBANY.

How to Reform the Government of New-York City—A Possible Plan From a High Democratic Source.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 13, 1870.

The subject of "reorganizing the local government of the City of New-York," as the "Ring" charter terms it, is attracting a good deal of attention outside of the Legislature as well as in, and among the people and the Press of all parts of the State as well as of the Metropolis. It was among the chief things that the Democracy pledged themselves to accomplish at this session, and, although they would appear to be no nearer its attainment now than when the Legislature first assembled, yet it is said at all likely that they will consent to adjourn without effecting some radical change in the local government of that City, however much they may at present differ as to what the change shall be. Amidst all the discussion to which the charter introduced by Mr. TWEED has given rise, I have heard nothing that has nearly touched the real source of the evils of New-York City politics, and at the same time offered as sensible a remedy as the remarks made the other day by a prominent Democrat now holding a high official position under the State Government.

"I can tell you," said he, "how you could cure all your troubles in New-York in five minutes. Just reduce the salary of every man holding office in that City to per cent; knock off all official perquisites of every kind, and make it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, for any office holder to be interested in any way in any legislation or official act of his whereby money was to be taken from the City Treasury. No one who knows the profits attendant upon office holding in New-York can be at all surprised at the corruption that has crept into the City Government. Why, just look at it; there are nearly a score of offices in that City which are worth more than that of the President of the United States. There is the office of Corporation Counsel, worth from $50,000 to $75,000 a year; Sheriff's Office, from $40,000 to $100,000; Street Commissioner, $50,000; Register, $50,000 to $75,000; County Clerk, $40,000 to $60,000; Comptroller, $60,000 to $100,000; City Chamberlain, $60,000 to $100,000; Surrogate, $25,000 to $60,000; Corporation Attorney, $25,000; Public Administrator, $20,000 to $25,000; Collector of Personal Taxes, (a big thing, run in the interest of SWEENY, SMITH, BRADLEY & Co.) $100,000 to $200,000; District-Attorney, $30,000 to $40,000, and so on almost *ad infinitum*. And then look at the salaries that are paid. Think of a Police or Civil Justice getting $10,000 a year, or more than the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and $4,000 a year more than the Judges of the Court of Appeals of this State. Think of an Alderman or Assistant Alderman getting $4,000 a year salary, or as much as the Governor of the State, and of a messenger to the Board of Aldermen getting as much as the State Comptroller, or Treasurer, or Attorney-General. Look at your Clerk of the Common Council, with a salary of $7,500, or nearly double that of the highest State official. Look at your New-York delegation here in the Legislature; more than two-thirds of them now hold office in New-York with salaries larger than that paid by the State to Governor HOFFMAN."

It is no wonder New-York has become the parallel of scheming politicians, and that every means is resorted to, even to the grossest frauds upon the ballot box, to gain official position there. No other city has so many and such corrupt politicians as New-York, simply because no other city holds out such great inducements to make politics a trade. And the system works worse in New-York than it would in most other places, for the reason that the tools with which demagogues work there, being largely foreigners, are of a lower order, and enable a lower order of politicians to rise to the surface and gain place and power. Look at the class of men who fill most of your offices in New-York. Who are they? Why, it is enough to make a decent Democrat from the country disgusted with his party to go round the precincts of your City Hall and talk with the men who claim to be its champions. Ignorant, low-bred, unable, many of them, to read or write, and scarcely one in ten speaking the language without a brogue, they strut about, clad in broadcloth and bespangled with diamonds, and talk with a swaggering and domineering air as if they owned the City which they disgrace, and were the mainstay of the great Democratic Party of the country which they bring into disrepute. And that there is such a host of them. Every department has twice the number of clerks that it needs, and more than twice the number employed to do the same amount of work in the State departments here in Albany. For example, I am informed that the Supreme Court of that city has thirty-five attendants or "officers" of the Court, the Superior Court twenty-one, and other Courts in proportion, each of whom receives a salary of $1,200 a year, and not one-fifth of whom can possibly have anything to do except to stand in each other's way.

All the departments of the City Government are overwhelmed in like manner with salaried subordinates, who have been quartered on the taxpayers for support, in order that the leading politicians may have their services on election days. In addition to these there are over 600 purely sinecure births whose incumbents render no service whatever to the City, beyond making their monthly drafts upon its Treasury. In this way a few political leaders in New-York have saddled upon the City a multitudinous army of placemen who help perpetuate their domination, and compel the taxpayers to foot the bill. With universal suffrage and all the outward forms of a free Government by the people, the most odious and costly despotism—the despotism of a corrupt oligarchy—has been thus rivoted upon the citizens of New-York, and the victims are made to pay the expense. Tammany Hall has gained its power by appealing to the pockets of its followers—by making it the pecuniary interest of every ward politician, who could control a handful of votes, to support its authority.

Now, it will not be enough, in framing a new charter, to shape it so as merely to shake of this oligarchy and place power in the hands of another equally corrupt. The whole system by which such a political Ring was created or rendered possible, must be destroyed, and this can only be done by lessening the pecuniary value of public office, and putting it out of the power of politicians to reward personal or party service out of the public treasury, by creating new offices or distributing old ones among their followers.

My plan for a new charter for New-York would be to make the executive and the legislative departments alone elective—the first to consist of the Mayor and the last of a single Board of Aldermen elected on a general ticket. All heads of departments should be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the clerks and subordinates in all the departments should be appointed solely on the ground of qualifications, after competitive examinations of candidates, and when once appointed should only be removed for cause. Before the charter went into effect a Commission should be appointed by the Governor or the Legislature to go through the various departments of the City Government and lop off all offices that were encumbered to be useless and to fix the salaries of the remainder according to the work to be done and the kind and character of the qualifications required to fill it. Salaries should be liberal but not extravagant, and should be graduated according to the value of the services in other vocations of those required to fill them. A Police Magistrate should not, as now, receive the same salary as a Judge of the Supreme Court, nor should a clerk of the Board of Aldermen receive the same salary as the Mayor of the City. And in no case should a salary be increased or a new office created without the consent of the Legislature.

With a new charter, embodying these the leading features, and with an honest, independent and vigilant District-Attorney to prosecute criminals and lawbreakers of all grades, New-York might have a good, quiet, safe and efficient government at about half the cost of the greatest

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera.

"Rigoletto" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. Signor ROSSONI will be Rigoletto, Signor LEONARDI the Duke, and Miss KELLOGG *Gilda*. Wednesday, "Faust," with Miss KELLOGG, is to be the opera.

Novelties To-Night.

Mr. FECHTER acts in "Hamlet" at Niblo's this evening. Mr. FOX acts in "Hamlet" at the Olympic. At the Bowery, Miss FELLY ROOZE is to appear in a new drama called "City and Country." A concert by Mr. and Mrs. P. GUERIN, who are to be assisted by Miss JENNY LAURENDEAU, will occur at Steinway Hall; and, finally, a grand change of programme will be made at the New-York Circus, where Miss LUCILLE WATSON, Mr. MADIGAN and several other artists reappear after a protracted absence.

Movements of Artists.

Mr. CHANFRAU will act the Boston Theatre last week....Miss JOSEPHINE CARON's reappearance in Boston is to be effected at the Music Hall (which has been supplied with a stage) this week....."Uncle Dick's Darling" has been acted successfully at the Boston Museum....On Tuesday, the Russian Opera Troupe will be heard in Springfield, Mass....Tuesday Miss ALICE TOFF plays in Baltimore....To-night the Richings Opera Troupe sing in Cincinnati.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST was last week in Ohio....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates were last week in Indianapolis.....OLE BULL was serenaded in Chicago on Saturday week.....A new German theatre has just been erected in Chicago. It will be managed by Messrs. PHILIP HORWITZ & GUSTAV OPPENHEIMER.....BRINGOLD and company were last week at Little Rock, Ark.....Week before last Mr. JEFFERSON terminated an engagement in Mobile, and was followed by the German Opera Troupe.....Mme. URSO's musical festival in San Francisco promises to be successful in every respect.....On the evening of Feb. 3 Mrs. YELVERTON read in San Francisco.....The New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin announces the approaching debut of Miss FAYE in the Crescent City. "We regret," it adds, "that circumstances preclude us from alluding at length to this lady, whose talent has created a real sensation in the Old World. Her voice is small, we learn, but it is said to be perfect!"

St. Valentine's Day.

This is the day on which, according to some writers, in ancient Rome, at the festival of the Lupercalia, the names of young women were placed in a box, from which they were taken by young men, according as chance directed. The custom still prevails. The box in this latter day and city is attached to a lamp post, and is big on the 14th of February with the fate of many true hearts. Tender missives will be interchanged to-day by the timid of both sexes, who have more boldness in writing than in attempting to speak the unutterable things that swell within them. On the pinion of the gray goose will soar the aspiring spirits that plume themselves for a matrimonial flight; opposite, on this day deflocked to the good saint "of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing valentines upon his festival took its rise from thence." Success to the birds that choose their mates to-day! Let postmen see to it that there be no miscarriage about the matter. On them will rest the responsibility if, ere this night's close, all the doves who were inclined to, have not, to their hearts' content, done their billing by billet and cooed all they could. For these miserable beings who see in this serious matter only fuel for levity, and seize the occasion to send burlesque poetry and cartoons to the love-sick ones, only ridiculing their peculiarities on paper—masquerading in foolscap, so to speak, at St. Valentine's Charity Ball—we can wish them no worse fate than that which they reserve for others. May they themselves, in the most unsparing lampoons, be "taken off," let their anonymous maligners go scathless.

A Husband Shoots His Wife on the Street and Then Blows His Brains Out.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Union, Feb. 9.

The telegraph brings us the news of a horrible affair at Atchison yesterday morning. It seems that a man named FRANCIS BUTTOMER, who had recently come to that city from Iowa, attended mass with his wife in the morning, and while walking home, deliberately drew a revolver, shot his wife three times, inflicting mortal wounds, and then deliberately placed the muzzle of the weapon to his left temple, pulled the trigger, and fell a corpse.

We learn by private sources that deceased was an elderly man, and had a son residing in Atchison. It is supposed that the deed was committed during a temporary aberration of mind, and on no other supposition can it be accounted for.

Death of an Aged Lady in Portland.

From the Portland (Maine) Press, Feb. 12.

The link which has connected three of the most remarkable persons in our city for almost a century was broken yesterday by the death of the youngest, Miss BETSY THOMAS, who passed away quietly at noon at the good old age of 96. For some months past she has been declining, but she retained all her faculties to the very last, sinking away as easily as a child drops into slumber, presenting the rare scene of a really naturally death after the fires of a long life have been extinguished. She leaves behind her a brother, our well-known fellow-citizen, ELIAS THOMAS, Esq., who is in his 98th year, and an older sister, HAPPY, who, if she should live until April, will be 100 years old. Such instances of longevity in one family are remarkable.

Bold Robbery in Boston—A Clerk Threatened and Robbed of $2,700—Almost of the Thief.

From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 12.

About 11:30 this forenoon a desperate robbery was attempted by JOHN READ upon the person of WALTER SOUTHGATE, clerk for HOWLAND, MANNING & LOCK, of No. 114 Federal-street, who was at the time going to pay notes in several banks, and had in his possession about $2,700.

SOUTHGATE had just paid a note in the First National Bank, at No. 61 State-street, and was making his exit by the back entry, on to Post Office-avenue, when he was seized in the passageway by the throat, by READ, who choked and kicked him. He had the pocket book containing the money in his hand, and immediately divining the object of the assault, attempted to conceal it in one of his pockets, at the same time calling loudly for the purpose of giving the alarm. The ruffian, however, succeeded in getting the book away from him and then ran.

At his cries, some time taking place, two men ahead of the door after him, fastening it with a block of wood so that no one could follow him from within. In the meantime the *attaché* of the bank had become alarmed, and a window was thrown open and those on the street made cognizant of the state of affairs. The door had been taken off at the time, but one-by-one had noticed something peculiar in the transaction. The career of the robber was short, as he was met in Kilby-street by a stalwart teamster, who saw him running and heard the alarm. The man, whose name is JACKSON H. SHAW, immediately knocked READ down, clinched and held him, at the same time taking the pocket book away from him and holding on to it until the arrival of the Police officers, who took charge of it and also of the robber, who was conveyed to the Tombs and locked up.

READ, who has several aliases, was observed by one of the officers of the bank loafing around the entrance to the building a short time before the robbery was committed. He is well known to the Police, some of them swearing that they have seen him recently in the vicinity of different banks, where he has evidently been laying in wait for a victim. He is tall, rather spare, broad-shouldered, and apparently a very muscular man, with a determined cast of countenance, and one who would be considered most anywhere a difficult customer to deal with—and

SPAIN.

Important Letter to the Regent From Don Emanuel de Bourbon—Serious Charges Against General Prim—A Bourbon Vote for Republicans.

Madrid (Jan. 28) Correspondence Standard.

The following is a translation of the extraordinary letter Don EMANUEL DE BOURBON, cousin of Queen ISABELLA, and brother in law of her husband, Don FRANCISCO, has addressed to the Regent. It was at first believed to be spurious, and the charges against General PRIM were referred to contradict that some of the papers would publish it; but the printer having called on one of the editors and exhibited Don EMANUEL's written authority to him to lithograph it, all doubts as to its authenticity are removed, and two or three of the newspapers have inserted it in full. It is expected PRIM will be interpellated in the Cortes about it. Meantime he has taken no steps through any of the Government organs to deny or explain any of its allegations. Possibly he may say something about it in the Cortes to-morrow, when CASTELLAR introduces his Republican motion for the passing and enrolling of the Bourbons of every branch from the throne of Spain. In the meantime, it is an uncomfortably dull week, so far as the debates go, they being mostly on the Budget, the letter of the errable Don EMANUEL DE BOURBON has attracted much popular attention. After some references to his family he continues:

It was about the middle of July of the year just closed when, without any resentment for all the evil and sun the reign of ISABELLA II. has produced in politics and in private life to us poor children of the Infante Don FRANCISCO and Doña LUISA CARLOTA, I left my retirement to offer to the Regent my respectful congratulations of affection she had shown to me. With my heart in my hand, I availed myself of the first moment to say to the noble banished lady: "If by consecrating and ill-treating these who deserved thy salvation, thou hast by thine own fault caused the loss of thy throne, I, who have no fault, cannot cease, to be the mother! You have a great duty of nature and political morality to fulfill—a duty to which for a long time, both before and after your fall, you have been wanting. Fulfill it, therefore, for avenged there is time to satisfy your conscience and public morality." Doña ISABELLA II. is chiefly, as to incident, a faithful image of her southern education under the yoke of superstition, she cut me short and said: "Without doubt Providence willed something of me, for what I have just heard from you reminds me that a little while ago it was predicted to me that your grandfather, Don CARLOS, or Don ALFONSO, and he would be King of Spain. This is not the moment that I should sign a matrimonial contract, for it would be ridiculous, but by-and-by, if both of them wish it, I hope you will not oppose it." I, who have opposed no wish of such kind, replied: "I am very poor, but so beautiful and pure—I, who desire to see her married happily and living in peace—felt a perturbation and inexplicable chill, and was on the point of retiring with a determination not to return again to the palace. But a noble insinuating voice, which I confess I have never heard, spoke, as much scene, on the 19th of July, I proposed abdication, cortes and only to ten lines, but explicit and final, having reference to the principles of the revolution. The Queen assured me she accepted a counsel which had also been given to her by respectable persons in Spain, and that, in the close conference she then with important individuals of the Government itself, she had to wait till they indicated the opportune moment to her." With polite reasons like these, hope or less embellished, according as they was clear or cloudy, the middle of August arrived without the Queen. It was then that IMAMUTIER, II. left Paris for the Pyrenees, and I left for the Pyrenees. After the 15th September I hastened my return to Paris, so as to be in time to visit the Conde DE REUS from whom I was the object of the most extreme and affectionate reception. In the course of our conversation, the family, the Queen, and the Queen was mentioned. I said what I knew of her dispositions. "This point is supremely interesting," (este punto es sobremanero interesante,) said General PRIM to me; but as his visitors and occupations were many we had to suspend the conversation, and he fixed the day following, very early in the morning, for me to meet him. A few hours after leaving the house of the Conde DE REUS, I went to the palace of the Queen, to study her dispositions. Her first words were respecting PRIM, and her questions directed to know if I had seen him. I answered drily, "Yes, she spoke of him kindly." "Well, I hope the confession would not annoy her." "So far from this," she answered me with animation, "tell him I like him much, and that I would like to see him, either in your house or any other." "Impossible!" "Why?" "Because if it might be, what end could result from it before the triumphant revolution and the legitimate sovereignty?" The Queen, being convinced of the willdness of her idea, limited herself to give me her message, and to assure me "she would be prompt to abdicate as soon as her husband and I (meaning Count Gergenti and myself) to be one loving time." I replied, "in not complying immediately with your moral and political duty, and in not submitting loyally to the principles of the revolution. You should not be afraid of liberty for all good men wish and love it; this angel, innocent and pure as a virgin, not the liberty of the tavern made by a company of bacchantes and satyrs." "I could not accept liberty de cultos," she exclaimed, always the same ISABELLA. I could do no less than answer her with warmth, "Popery, (Papismo,) with the faith of FELIPE and CARLOS II. is the honor of Spain, and the cause of their imitators, the BOURBONS. Slaves of the superstitions consequent on a distorted religion, they have become brutalized under the feet of the clergy, and believing themselves invisibly protected by the gods created in their weak imaginations, have defied the light of reason and of common sense, and have fallen from the throne heading, without all the benedictions of the great vicar of Christ joined to the prayers of the Bishops and the sprinkling of the Holy Mother Church being worth anything to save them." "You speak, ENRIQUE, like a freethinker," she replied. "Yes, I honored to be one," I said. "ISABELLA," said I, "and I think better results would arise from having your son inspired with VOLTAIRE than with LOYOLA." "I would not object, ENRIQUE, that my ALFONSO should accept liberal decrees with the other precepts of the epoch," said she, "but I venerate the Pope, and I want to be a Catholic, and not lose my soul." "ISABELLA, being loss a Queen, you lose nothing more. But do not lose the young tree. Let it grow and form its cap with all the mortal sins of the excommunicated nineteenth century." was my reply. All the anxiety shown by the Queen was about my visit to General PRIM. On, my side, I begged her she said. "Don't fail to-morrow, and then come here immediately." "You may count upon that, ISABELLA, but if it does not speak of you, or give me occasion, I will say nothing." The following day I went to General PRIM at the hour appointed. I found the Queen in the house, but including myself in my silence, General PRIM asked me: "Have you seen the Queen?" "Yes, Don JUAN," I answered, "but I should have said nothing to you if you had not named her." I related all; making him understand that not believing in miracles I was not one of those who believed in the resurrection of the dead kings, but all my action, and all my counsel had been reduced to telling her what was the duty the Queen ought to comply with as a mother to the one side, and as a Spaniard on the other, so as not to engender civil discords. The Conde DE REUS, after hearing me with particular attention and great benevolence, expressed himself revolutionarily, though with the greatest consideration and personal affection to the Queen, exclaiming, "O that she had listened to the excellent counsels of her illustrious mother, Doña MARIA CRISTINA DE BOURBON!" He continued, with emphatic: "I am a fatalist, and believing that whatever happens is produced by fate, I don't say that the Bourbons might not yet return to Spain in the person of the innocent Prince; but it is necessary for the Queen to contribute to it and aid it with loyalty and generosity. She should not be a stone, but a tree of fertile fruit." Without doubt Providence willed something of me, for what I have just heard from yet reminds me that a little while ago it was predicted to me that your grandfather, Don CARLOS, or Don ALFONSO, and he would be King of Spain. This is not the moment that I should sign a matrimonial contract, for it would be ridiculous, but by-and-by, if both of them wish it, I hope you will not oppose it." I, who have opposed no wish of such kind, replied: "I am very poor, but so beautiful and pure—I, who desire to see her married happily and living in peace—felt a perturbation and inexplicable chill, and was on the point of retiring with a determination not to return again to the palace. But a noble insinuating voice, I confess I have never heard, spoke, as much scene, on the 19th of July, I proposed abdication, cortes and only to ten lines, but explicit and final, having reference to the principles of the revolution. The Queen assured me she accepted a counsel which had also been given to her by respectable persons in Spain, and that in the close conference she then with important individuals of the Government itself, she had to wait till they indicated the opportune moment to her." With polite reasons like these, hope or less embellished, according as they was clear or cloudy, the middle of August arrived without the Queen. It was then that IMAMUTIER, II. left Paris for the Pyrenees, and I left for the Pyrenees. After the 15th September I hastened my return to Paris, so as to be in time to visit the Conde DE REUS from whom I was the object of the most extreme and affectionate reception. In the course of our conversation, the family, the Queen, and the Queen was mentioned. I said what I knew of her dispositions. "This point is supremely interesting," (este punto es sobremanero interesante,) said General PRIM to me; but as his visitors and occupations were many we had to suspend the conversation, and he fixed the day following, very early in the morning, for me to meet him. A few hours after leaving the house of the Conde DE REUS, I went to the palace of the Queen, to study her dispositions. Her first words were respecting PRIM, and her questions directed to know if I had seen him. I answered drily, "Yes, she spoke of him kindly." "Well, I hope the confession would not annoy her." "So far from this," she answered me with animation, "tell him I like him much, and that I would like to see him, either in your house or any other." "Impossible!" "Why?" "Because if it might be, what end could result from it before the triumphant revolution and the legitimate sovereignty?" The Queen, being convinced of the willdness of her idea, limited herself to give me her message, and to assure me "she would be prompt to abdicate as soon as her husband and I (meaning Count Gergenti and myself) to be one loving time." I replied, "in not complying immediately with your moral and political duty, and in not submitting loyally to the principles of the revolution. You should not be afraid of liberty for all good men wish and love it; this angel, innocent and pure as a virgin, not the liberty of the tavern made by a company of bacchantes and satyrs." "I could not accept liberte de cultos," she exclaimed, always the same ISABELLA. I could do no less than answer her with warmth, "Popery, (Papismo,) with the faith of FELIPE and CARLOS II. is the honor of Spain, and the cause of their imitators, the BOURBONS. Slaves of the superstitions consequent on a distorted religion, they have become brutalized under the feet of the clergy, and believing themselves invisibly protected by the gods created in their weak imaginations, have defied the light of reason and of common sense, and have fallen from the throne heading, without all the benedictions of the great vicar of Christ joined to the prayers of the Bishops and the sprinkling of the Holy Mother Church being worth anything to save them." "You speak, ENRIQUE, like a freethinker," she replied. "Yes, I honored to be one," I said. "ISABELLA," said I, "and I think better results would arise from having your son inspired with VOLTAIRE than with LOYOLA." "I would not object, ENRIQUE, that my ALFONSO should accept liberal decrees with the other precepts of the epoch," said she, "but I venerate the Pope, and I want to be a Catholic, and not lose my soul." "ISABELLA, being loss a Queen, you lose nothing more. But do not lose the young tree. Let it grow and form its cap with all the mortal sins of the excommunicated nineteenth century," was my reply. All the anxiety shown by the Queen was about my visit to General PRIM. On, my side, I begged her she said. "Don't fail to-morrow, and then come here immediately." "You may count upon that, ISABELLA, but if it does not speak of you, or give me occasion, I will say nothing." The following day I went to General PRIM at the hour appointed. I found the Queen in the house, but including myself in my silence, General PRIM asked me: "Have you seen the Queen?" "Yes, Don JUAN," I answered, "but I should have said nothing to you if you had not named her." I related all; making him understand that not believing in miracles I was not one of those who believed in the resurrection of the dead kings, but all my action, and all my counsel had been reduced to telling her what was the duty the Queen ought to comply with as a mother to the one side, and as a Spaniard on the other, so as not to engender civil discords. The Conde DE REUS, after hearing me with particular attention and great benevolence, expressed himself revolutionarily, though with the greatest consideration and personal affection to the Queen, exclaiming, "O that she had listened to the excellent counsels of her illustrious mother, Doña MARIA CRISTINA DE BOURBON!" He continued, with emphatic: "I am a fatalist, and believing that whatever happens is produced by fate, I don't say that the Bourbons might not yet return to Spain in the person of the innocent Prince; but it is necessary for the Queen to contribute to it and aid it with loyalty and generosity. She should not be a stone, but a tree of fertile fruit." To treat with the Government, she should not send, as she had hitherto done, unauthorized persons, or without proper character, to represent her. She should avoid whatever tended to rouse the passions the Government, and remain calmed and would calm completely. She ought to write a manifesto expressing her sorrow and contrition for the past, and her firm will not to send herself to the least intrigue against the Government of the Spanish pabellion. (Espantoso,) declared herself possessed of such ardent affection that she would sacrifice all minds whatever the action accorded in the exercise of its incontestable sovereignty." The Conde DE REUS added: "I do not hold out any hope, in saying that, which may be taken for a restoration. I am only giving counsels proper for the tranquillity of Spain. The most harm that could be done to the Bourbons would be to place the fruit of conduct worthy, liberal and practical." I manifested to General PRIM that these indications were sufficient for me; that if he would permit me to unroll them as my loyalty understood them, and would confide in me, I would aid in the matter. He replied: "Yes; you have been an exception to the Bourbons!" I thanked him, and he left for Madrid. Great was the effect caused in the Queen, but it did not last long because of her surroundings. No further advancement was made towards the abdication till the 21st October, in a letter addressed to the Regent, which I copy literally:

"Madrid, 28th January, 1870.

"Attempt to Assassinate Mr. D. R. Ramon.

Near midnight of Saturday Mr. DORMAN B. RAMON, of No. 2 East Twenty-ninth-street, counsel for the Board of Health, was suddenly assaulted within twenty feet of his residence by some unknown persons, who struck him on the back of the head with some heavy weapon and rendered him senseless. The victim was subsequently found by witnesses in an unconscious condition, and taken home. Dr. FLINCKNEY was summoned, and the assault has evidently been planned through revenge. Mr. RAMON is in a precarious condition.

Probable Murder in Brooklyn.

At about 10:30 o'clock yesterday evening, a difficulty arose between D. S. VOSHINE and WILLIAM CHAMBERS, a picture dealer, residing at No. 93 New-Chambers-street, New-York, in the liquor store of PETER DOHERTY, corner of Columbia and Carroll streets. During the noise the latter drew a pistol and shot VOSHINE in the head. VOSHINE was taken to the Police Station of the Fifteenth Precinct, where Dr. FLINCKNEY examined his wound, which he pronounced fatal, the ball having entered the brain. CHAMBERS

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dedication of the Church of the Holy Redeemer—Sermon by Archbishop McCloskey—Notes of Interest.

The new Catholic Church of the Holy Redeemer, corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh-street, was dedicated yesterday morning. It is built on the site of the old Presbyterian Episcopal Church, which was purchased some few years since of Rev. Mr. HEMPSTEAD by the Father LAMBIN, and converted into a Catholic chapel. Until recently service was celebrated in this church, but the growing congregation and importance of the parish rendered it necessary to provide increased accommodation, and with commendable zeal Rev. Mr. LAMBIN engaged in the undertaking. Opposed to the project were many, and apparently almost insurmountable difficulties, but by persevering endeavors he succeeded in enlisting the prominent members of the new congregation in his cause, so far as to be enabled to pull down the old church, and in June last lay the foundation for the new edifice. With the work fairly set in motion contributions flowed in from all directions, and yesterday the pastor saw his hopes realized in the dedication of the new church. It is built in the pointed Gothic style of architecture, of Ohio and Belleville stained stone. The church cost $100,000; both the north and south principal and two side entrances. Its length in the clear is 136 feet, by 72 wide; its height from pavement to ceiling, sixty feet, and from the floor to the top of the nave, forty-two feet. The altar is of Italian marble, and is surmounted by a beautiful fresco painting of the Crucifixion by the well-known artist, Bierstadt. The lights are severally six beautiful stained glass windows, presented by different members of the parish, with the name of the donor inscribed over each. Immediately preceding the dedication of the church, yesterday, which is capable of accommodating 1,500 persons, the ceremonies commenced at 9 o'clock, yesterday by the declamation of the church in the usual manner, the priests, to the number of twelve, preceded by a band of acolytes, proceeding from the old church and blessed the new with holy water. Solemn high mass was then celebrated, Rev. Mr. MOONEY, of St. Bridget's, officiating as high priest; Rev. Mr. KIRWAN, Newark, deacon; Rev. Mr. BOYLE, Washington, subdeacon, and Rev. JAMES FITZSIMONS, master of ceremonies. The church was crowded to overflowing in attendance, assisted by a choir of forty voices. Mr. C. BERGE presided at the organ; Miss Salvini, soprano; Miss Calvin, alto; Mr. Colgan, tenor, and Isaac Mr. C. J. Gaenecke. The following programme was performed: Mass, Gounod; Kyrie Eleison, Mozart; Gloria in Excelsis, Agnus Dei, Offertory, Salve Mazia, Rossi; Overture, Mozart; Sanctus, and the Coronation March from the "Prophet." At the conclusion of high mass Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, Vicar-General, delivered an appropriate address from the pulpit. Bishop HAGAN was not out of Rome, as said. Indeed the Bishop is in this place, and I knew it not. And trembling he said "How terrible is this place. This is no other but the House of God and the Gate of Heaven!"—Gen. xxviii., 16, 17.

At the evening service, Rev. Mr. P. BOYLE, of Washington, delivered a sermon on the Ecumenical Council, taking as his text Ecclesiastes xvIII., 3—"For where there are two or three gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." The Reverend gentleman said that the Ecumenical Council of the Church gathered in the name of the Holy Ghost, and protected by the Divine presence, and he glorified in the thought that at the present moment, far away in Rome, the Bishops of the Universal Church were, was together, amidst high privilege, and Christianity might rest secure, and may in patience await its deliberations. The Council was composed of the representatives of this great fact which it could not ignore, and it was the duty of the pastors of the Catholic Church to give a full expression of the truth that pertained to it. On every side they heard the discussions now divided and conflicting on the subject, that the Ecumenical Council, which, of course, prominent individuals, were acting in opposition to the dogma of infallibility to be defined by the Council; daily they heard the Sovereign Pontiff was tottering for want of success and constantly amongst the Bishops there was a feeling of alarm in regard. Public opinion, guided by the Press, carried to the most extravagant ideas on the subject, and even many Catholics declare that they know no difference between the Sovereign Pontiff guarding the deposit of faith and the responsibility of the Pope by which he is liable to an, unless the prerogative of God could transfer to the Pontiff the temporal power that may error. He maintained that the Church was intent upon the great mission which God gave her, and which she was fulfilling, the promotion of the glory of God and the salvation of the souls of all men. The Church was the accredited representative of God on earth, and was the only institution to which the men met together in General Council to deliberate hereby, to suppress, instrumentation and to explain her doctrine in accordance with the advancement and enlightenment of the age. The Sovereign Pontiff was devoted to the interests of the universe, the head of the Church and the infallibility of Christ on matters of faith. It was in virtue of that supreme authority Pius IX. called together the Bishops of the Catholic Church and no other. The result, of course, was that God supposes it pleased God that with the assistance of the Holy Spirit they should pronounce on his infallibility. What then? Only this, that the Church would be determined, would state its determination in precise and accurate terms, no man could question it, the Church would define the point, and the authority, and that would be power upon the world of its faithful to believe explicitly that which it has believed from the beginning. Infallibility did not slavish invention. It identified a defined assistance and protection to a great and original deposit of revelation, established in the Holy Scriptures. Infallibility did not mean inspiration. It did not mean miracle. It was simply to define assistance given to the Sovereign Pontiff to maintain and defend the original deposit of the revelation given to the world through Christ and communicated through a period to be discussed in all ages through the Church. The Ecumenical Council declared that the Sovereign Pontiff, when speaking ex cathedra of matters of faith and morals, when speaking of the entire Church, was infallible. What difference would there be between Ecumenical and the general tribunals of the Church from the beginning? Only this difference, that what has been of defined faith will become of Catholic or ecclesiastical faith. He appealed to the just regard of the Church to sustain him in the assertion that the Pope has acted as a teacher, a judge of the faithful, and has delivered a decision. All who, in the spirit of Peter, received the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. Whatever might be the declaration of the Council, it could not affect the Church. She was infallible in the general worship and in matters of faith, but on all other questions she did not presume to interfere. All she did was to proclaim the doctrine of Christ and the necessary doctrine of morality. In conclusion the reverend gentleman remarked that under the blessing of God the Church could not err, and it would come forth from this Council with marks of new strength and deeper impression of His guidance in all her doctrines.

Free Lectures at the Catharine-Street Mariners' Church.

A course of free lectures will be delivered at the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, in Catharine-street, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on successive Tuesday evenings as follows:

The first, next Tuesday evening, the 15th, by Rev. JOHN HENRY BROOKS. Subject: "Mexico and its People," illustrated by pictorial illustrations.

The second, Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, by Hon. HOOPER C. VERVOORT. Subject: "Benjamin Franklin."

The third, Tuesday, March 8, by Rev. GEORGE A. HESSING. Subject: "Trip to California."

The fourth, Tuesday evening, March 15, by Dr. R. HOWARD. Subject: "What Man are made of."

The fifth, Tuesday evening, March 22, by Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER. Subject to be announced hereafter.

Such a course of lectures will doubtless do much good in that section of the City.

Semi-Annual Exhibition of Columbia College.

The semi-annual exhibition of Columbia College came off on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music. The proceedings opened with the President's address in review of the great political and social events of the year 1869, in which he felicitously adverted to the flourishing condition of the College under its present efficient management. Mr. SPENCER B. BROWN then read an essay on "The Spoils of Time," which was remarkable for the beauty of its compositions, the other gentlemen who participated in the performance, Messrs. FANNING, MERRIWEATHER, CROSBY, WILKINSON, &c., acquitted themselves creditably, and their efforts were well received. An excellent orchestra was in attendance and discoursed a choice selection of operatic music.

African Colonization.

A large and encouraging meeting in behalf of African colonization was held under the auspices of the American Colonization Society in the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. The venerable Professor SAMUEL F. B. MORSE presided on the occasion.

Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN L. HAGERT urged the importance of civilizing and christianizing the inhabitants of Africa. He said the way to help that country was through the little Republic of Liberia, which he characterized as the heart of Africa, and its progress of national life continued by making a strong appeal for public support in behalf of the work now being done by the American Colonization Society.

Subsequently HENRY DAY, Esq., was introduced, and claimed that the duty of helping the colored people, both in this country and in Africa, was a national one, and that the Republic

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO ALL MEN!—"The Way a Camel Goes Through the Eye of a Needle," illustrated by a finished engraving, in this week's NEW-YORK LEDGER, ready TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 11 o'clock. The LEDGER also contains—

ORANGE BLOSSOMS:
AN ESSAY ON THE MARRIAGE RELATION.
By REV. DR. JOHN HALL.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.
By Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

THE BEAUTIFUL.
By REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, FOUNDER OF VIRGINIA.
By JAMES PARTON.

LETTER TO MR. BEECHER.
By FANNY FERN.

AN OLD BACHELOR'S VALENTINE.
By Dr. GARDETTE.

In addition to the above, the LEDGER has the usual variety of pure and delightful stories, sketches, poems, and essays, from the pens of most able and popular writers, as Mr. and Mrs. LEON LEWIS, Judge CLARKE, Professor FOX, SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., Mrs. RANDOLPH, MARY KYLE DALLAS and Mrs. RIDDER. The LEDGER is always full of life. Nobody ever complains that even a single number is dull.

THE THOMAS BAGGAGE CHECK.

The demand for the Thomas Patent Baggage Check has grown to such a degree that it is not being entirely by its merits, but also on the ground of its economy and simplicity, and the fact

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of the Past Week.

Last week was by far the most active of the season thus far in the public sales of real estate. The property was of almost every description, and in most cases brought very fair prices. Private sales continue to be negotiated with caution and some difficulty, but there is no indication of any significant fall in prices. The aggregate of auction sales of City property for the week was $394,800. The transfers recorded during the week were 116 in number and represent $1,469,773 in consideration money.

WATERBOW & Co., of No. 306 Eighth-avenue report the sale of the following property: No. 30 West Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, four story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 21.6x50x100.5, on Columbia College leasehold ground, for $46,000; one lot south side Fifty-fourth-street, 200 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25x100.5, for $8,000; No. 41 President-street, Brooklyn, three-story English basement brick, 16.8x50x100, for $5,000.

The announcements for the present week do not indicate quite so much life as was exhibited at the Exchange Rooms last week, but several important sales will take place. None of these, however, are advertised for to-day.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Black Stump road, s. s., adjoining Lawrence's, 20 acres, Hendrickson's ... $10,000

Hempstead.

Trimming-square to Court House road, w. s., adjoining Plains, 15 acres ... $5,000

Hyde Park to Hempstead road and Trimming-square to Court House road, n. e. cor., 40 acres ... 11,375

Great Plains, w. s., adjoining D. R. Mott's, 40¾ acres, Jaynes ... 12,150

Long Island City.

The Crescent, n. w. s., 67.8 ft. w. of Henry-st., 22.6x100 ... $800

Great Neck.

Lots Nos. 678 to 383 inclusive, Wood's farm, east, 25x100 ... $600

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Middletown.

Boyd-st., corner of Wright-st., 50x120 ... nom.

Gere, corner Varian-st., 25x110, S. M. Heels's ... $1,000

Northfield.

Long Neck, C. Bevne's, [illegible] acres ... $1,500

Morning Star Road, adjoining Jacob Travis, [illegible] x150, Jedediah Winant's ... 1,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Smith-st., w. s., adjoining John Montross', 67x78 ... $1,100

East Chester.

Penfield road, e. s., adjoining Wm. Scott's, 50x150 ... $200

Morrisania.

Findlay-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100 ... $600

Rye.

Barry-av., w. s., adjoining Dennis Cushing's; Barry-st., w. s., adjoining Wm. Schenck's; Barry-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of W. Cotter's ... $1,665

Yonkers.

Ravine-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Lamartine-av., 25x100 ... $1,400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bergen-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100 ... $400

[illegible]

Orange.

Sherman-st., w. s., 362 ft. s. of Dodd-st., 50x150 ... $650

Jersey City.

Prospect and South 7th sts., corner of, 230x230 ... $16,000

Varick and Gilchrist sts., corner of, 25x100, July, 1867 ... 800

South 7th-st., e. s., lot No. 7, block No. 2, Wakeman's map, 20x20, August, 1867 ... 700

South 7th-st., e. s., ½ lot, block No. 2, Wakeman's map, 10x20, Feb. 2, 1870 ... 400

Hudson City.

Montgomery-av., s. s., 75 ft. s. of Colden-st., 25x100 ... $1,400

Palisade-av., e. s., lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, Van Vorst's Heights, 100x100 ... 10,000

Bergen.

Lot No. 41, block No. 3, Bergen Point Plank road, c. s., 1868 ... $600

Lot No. 41, block No. 3, Bergen Point Plank road, c. s., 1870 ... 700

Bayonne.

Cottage-st., n. e. s., 330 ft. n. s. of Orient-st., 25x100 ... $600

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 41 and 42, block A, map of Seacaucus, 50x100 ... $600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST. (Established 1853.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, French roof, high stoop, basement, and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed, plumbed throughout with lead-incased block-tin pipe; will be sold furnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x50; lot, 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 365 West 23d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, THE No. 1 Dorchester stone front house, No. 561 Madison-av., adjoining the corner of 54th-st.; house 25x60; lot 100 feet, and trimmed entirely in hard wood. Also, No. 43 East 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av.; four-story brown stone, 22x55; lot 100.5 feet; new, with immediate possession. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. BARRS, No. 565 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 47TH-ST., THREE four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 63, 65 and 67, built in the best manner, with all improvements, extra plumbing, hard wood trimmings, Columbia College lease. Price low; terms easy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 69 West 54th-st., full size, with two-story extended dining room; lot 25x100 with an *L* 25x25, and within 25 feet of the new opening of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 37TH-ST., ONE OF most elegant four-story houses in that part of the City; beautifully fitted up in most recherche style with every luxurious and modern convenience, including elegant fixtures and mirrors. For terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, northeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.; lot 25 9-12x117 feet, nearly equal to one lot and a quarter. It is on the crown of the street and some thirty feet above water mark, and presents a good show from Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house on St. Mark's-place, 25x90¼, the block; house in perfect order; surroundings unexceptionable; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, full sized and extra deep lot on Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; very pleasantly located; price asked $45,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone houses. Apply to owner on premises Nos. 457 and 461 West 57th-st. Price $18,000; terms easy.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Broadway, No. 12 Clinton-place, 8th-st., paying fourteen per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE LEASE TO be sold at a great sacrifice; reasons given by calling at premises No. 249 Grand-st., City.

SEVERAL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses on Madison-av. for sale at a great bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE CHOICEST lots in the city, on 5th-av. and the cross streets between 56th and 60th sts. These lots are in a rapidly improving neighborhood, [illegible] Central Park [illegible]. Apply to WM. A. & F. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1 Broadway, and No. 63 5th-av., near 34th-st.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale at a low price; built by day's work [illegible] very best manner, [illegible] dumb waiter running from kitchen to fourth story, furnace in cellar, and all other improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 38 East 37th-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house on 12th-st., near 6th-av.; 22x70x half the block, all in perfect order; price asked $22,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

N. B.—This, with the next number, which may be had, would make a large business property.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR [illegible]-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing twelve rooms, all in perfect order; also, 20x80x100; neighborhood unexceptionable; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS ON NORTH SIDE OF 52D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., for sale, singly or together; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 148 West 52d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground on Van Cott-av., Brooklyn, E. D., formerly occupied by the "Nassau Cordage Co.," consisting of 18 full lots and small house. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A BEAUTIfully finished and well arranged brown-stone house, four stories; no finer location for those wishing healthful air, and no safer or more promising City property investment in the market, as it fronts on the Manchester Drive. Terms, one half cash. Apply at No. 288 West 56th-st., of the owner, A. M. C.

N. B.—Come husbands and wives together, and I am persuaded that you will not leave the premises without making a bargain, equitable and satisfactory to all parties concerned.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINutes' walk from depot; residence containing all city conveniences, gas, furnace, sixteen handsome rooms, bathroom, stable, carriage, cow house, &c.; amply built; one and one-fourth acres of land; choice fruit trees, fine garden; for sale low; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 3 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st. Orange Real Estate Agents.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE beach for sale or to rent, furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 69 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILlage of Yonkers, a very desirable place, comprising a first-class house, a large garden with extensive fruits in front and rear of house; also about four acres of woodland, in all about fifteen acres; a fine site for a hotel or any other public building. For particulars apply at No. 28 Broad-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Mrs. Aug. Depeyster, on Bard-av., near Brighton, S. I., ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing; the house contains all modern conveniences, barn and other outbuildings, with two to three acres of land, as purchaser may wish. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEA SHORE RESIDENCE AT a bargain; house has 12 rooms, with 3½ acres land, fronting on Prince's Bay, Staten Island; two barns, boathouse, two boats, wagon and harness, garden implements; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door; price $5,000; terms accommodating. Particulars of A. JOURNEAY, No. 4 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated [illegible] WELL & SMITH, 102 Broadway, N. Y., 10 to 11 A. M. Orange corner Main and Cone-sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage and outbuildings, together with six acres of land. Inquire of JASPER E. CORNING, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE, NEAR LONG Branch, N. J.—About 15 acres, 7 acres in small fruits [illegible] in grapes, good buildings, good water and good fences. Apply to WILLIAM COLLINS, Eatontown, N. J.

SALE OR RENT—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—First-class house, 12 rooms, improvements; beautifully situated on Ridge in Orange Mountains; half mile from depot. Lambert Freeman, care M. [illegible], No. 160 Broadway, N. Y., or 106 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN FLUSHING—A CHOICE [illegible] walk in the pleasantest part of Flushing. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 20 Broadway.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 49 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE ENTIRE upper part of building, on 6th-av., west side, between 23d and 24th sts., containing large and small halls, suitable for public entertainments, schoolrooms, &c., on the second floor; and suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes on the third and fourth floors. These splendid premises will be rented low to a responsible party. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,269 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 25x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 425 Broadway about May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKlyn to rent from 1st May next—Five substantial brick stores, each 25 by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 9 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES NOW BEING fitted up in building No. 184 5th-av., near 23d-st., will be ready for occupancy in a few days and will be rented at reasonable prices to good tenants. Apply to E. V. or E. H. HAUGHWOUT, No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FOUR-STORY and cellar brick building, used with or without steam power; also, ten or twelve vacant lots at the foot of 3d-st., East River. Apply to D. A. YOUNGS, foot of 31st-st., East River.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 4 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEKOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 17 5th-av.

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE OF THE FIVE-story store with cellar, 25x100 feet, No. 67 Cliff-st., at a moderate rent; possession May 1. Inquire at No. 55 Perry-st. W. H. HOOPLE.

TO LET—THE LARGE LOFTS OF STORE, corner of Cliff and Fulton-sts. Apply to JOHN F. DICKENSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 32 and 34 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STORES ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, from May 1. Inquire of JOHN NOBLE, No. 256 Fulton-st., up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURSING Island, Long Island Sound, near Rye Station, the former residence of General Dix; 27 acres; large house, stable and other outbuildings; fruit, boating; perfectly healthy. To let or lease partly furnished.

ALSO,

At Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham station, the Rodman Place, 18 acres; large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, JERsey City, houses Nos. 2, 3 and 5 Belmont-place, Belmont-avenue, three stories, with high basement, and finished in modern style. Distance twenty minutes from ferry by horse-cars. Rent only $600 per annum. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 183 West-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 16 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent lease of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, from May 1, the four-story, stone-front house, No. 118 Montague-st., opposite the Church of the Holy Trinity; the brick house, with Dutch roof and dormer windows, No. 37 Willow-st. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, No. 118 Montague-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three first-class brick villas adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 264 Broadway.

HARLEM—TO LET—TWO THREE-story basement brick houses; possession at once; have gas fixtures and all improvements; on 123d-st., 6th and 7th avs., one of the finest locations; rent $1,000. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE on Madison-av., near 39th-st.; 25 feet front; high stoop; it is in superb order and eligibly located; will make a very desirable residence for a private family. Address Box No. 4,815 New-York Post Office.

ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN search of houses, furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A house, English basement preferred, for a physician's purposes, between 20th and 40th sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, W. R. V., Station G, New-York Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—COMplete, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 17.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT AND SOUTH STS., by order of the Executors.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel N. Valentine, [illegible] Valentine, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Front-st., between Roosevelt and Burling-slip, and known as No. 18.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the northerly side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 262.

Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 8 NASSAU-st. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—GREAT SALE of the most desirable PROSPECT PARK LOTS ever offered at auction; 9TH-AV. FRONTS near the Plaza; 5TH, 7TH, 4TH, 5TH and 6TH AVS., BUTLER, UNION and SACKETT LOTS. Book maps on and after Thursday, Feb. 17, at office of auctioneer, No. 8 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Valuable HOBOKEN CITY (N. J.) HOUSES AND LOTS. Maps now ready.

TUESDAY, March 1.

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Miscellaneous sale of improved and unimproved BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON VESEY-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

VESEY-ST.—The lot of land situate on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 54, being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 103 feet 6 inches in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party wall of brick, [illegible] and five stories high, the full length of the lot on the west side; the wall on the east side is also a party wall [illegible]. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises which will be included in the sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HOMER MORGAN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, No. 329 WASHINGTON-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, sale by order of James L. Flint, Assignee of Messrs. Patterson & Co:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The valuable three-story and cellar brick store, No. 329 Washington-st., east side, between Spring and Charlton sts.; building 25x70 feet; party wall north side; in good order; immediate possession given; lot 25x73 feet; sale peremptory to the highest bidder; $12,000 now on bond and mortgage, which may remain.

Also following personal property, to wit: Claims and open accounts.

M. L. Earle ... $1,423 [illegible]

Chas. Montaillard ... 16 30

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE, NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Jonas Conkling, deceased:

CORTLANDT-ST.—The five-story brown-stone front store and lot, situate on the south side of Cortlandt-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 33. The cellar, first and second stories are 118 feet in depth, the three upper lofts are 70 feet in depth. Rear vault on yard up to the first story. Lot 24 feet front, 22 feet rear by 126 feet in depth. In the said several dimensions more or less.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST. PROPERTY.

LOT No. 1.—Situate on the northwest corner of Broadway and 30th-st., containing a two-story and basement brick building; lot about [illegible] on Broadway by [illegible] feet deep.

LOT No. 2.—Containing a five-story and basement brick building, [illegible] by about 94 feet deep, in rear of the above lot.

LOT No. 3.—Contains a three-story and basement frame building, 40 feet front by depth of lot adjoining the above on 30th-st.

Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 12TH-AV. AND 45TH-ST.

[illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 20 WOOSTER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John C. Reynolds, Esq., Executor.

WOOSTER-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story attic brick house, situate on the east side of Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., and known as No. 20. Lot 25x100 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 29TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EAST 29TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, north side, 132.6 feet east of 1st-av.; [illegible] with the modern improvements and is in fine order.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and by virtue of the power to us granted by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, [illegible] of May, A. D. 1868, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the mines, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, [illegible] situated in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 60 Broadway, New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York, AND GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

TEN PER CENT. SECURITIES.

Selected Ten per Cent. Securities on hand and for sale by

George Opdyke & Co., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS. Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS; Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNING & DE FOREST have removed to NO. 6 BROAD-ST. WE continue to make SOUTHERN SECURITIES a SPECIALTY.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1870. The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 8 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $800,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds, which they offer at the original price.

[illegible]

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles.

[illegible]

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE. M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., [illegible] years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them:

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence. TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO. Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character. HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 28 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 92 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was not indorsed by me at the time it was stolen, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate. ROBERT C. BROWN.

Large Sales of the 7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR

GOLD BONDS

OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD

have enabled the Company to provide liberally for the wants of the coming season. Among their recent purchases are 1,000 tons of the best iron rail, 50,000 white oak cross-ties, delivered, and

20 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES,

besides 150 freight and a considerable number of passenger cars. The road already built from Chicago to Momence is the very best, having 4,000 miles of road, [illegible]. The part yet to be built will be in every respect as good. Everything is being made ready to accommodate the large business that is sure to press upon this road as soon as it is thrown open to traffic and travel. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. Gold Interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first day of April and October, in sums of 1,000 each, are still offered at

95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Many persons consider them the best security on the market and prefer them to the bonds of any other railroad. They are issued at the rate of only $13,500 per mile of completed road, are secured by

FIRST MORTGAGE

upon the road, the franchises, all present and future acquired property of the Company, and net income of the road. The

SINKING FUND,

created and set aside from the annual earnings, amply provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered at the option of any holder, and are subject to successive registration and deliveries.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, being the Official Register and Transfer Agent of the Company. No bonds can be made more perfectly secure, or more absolutely safe.

Exchanged for Governments, they pay a handsome present profit, besides a large difference in interest.

Pamphlets, with maps and detail, and the bonds, may be obtained directly of us, or of our advertised agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK. Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1870—3 P. M.

[illegible]

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. D. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest, Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT. CENTRAL PARK BONDS, due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1886, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, NO. 12 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... $2,000,000

PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES B. SMITH, Trevor, Smith & Colgate.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
W. R. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balances. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement. JOHN BONNER, President. D. W. BENDAL, Manager.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO., (MRS. V. C. WOODHULL, MRS. T. C. CLAFLIN,) BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 44 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell Gold, Government Bonds and Securities, Railway, Mining and Oil Stocks and Bonds; Bonds of any State, county or city, and will make liberal advances on same; will make collections on and issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the Union. Will promptly attend to all mail or telegraphic communications. Interest allowed on daily balances of depositors.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst. By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES R. CARRYL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

In denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage [illegible] bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of ... $[illegible]

And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at ... 4,000,000

First Mortgage Bonds ... 1,500,000

Total ... $[illegible]

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information in relation thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

THE BEST SECURITY IN MARKET.

I offer the very best investment for money that can be found. No GOVERNMENT, RAILROAD or other BONDS have paid an income equal to ONE-HALF the annual increase of land values on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, during the last ten years. The next decade will show a corresponding result.

I have 1,000 acres on this road for sale in parcels ranging from one acre to a hundred. Also, 170 ACRES directly ON THE HUDSON RIVER, below Peekskill, with unsurpassed views.

J. WYMAN JONES, No. 160 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, 7 per share in money and 3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, 5 per share in money and 5 per share in common stock. The dividend is conditional on the approval of the stockholders as stated in circular about to be sent them. The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 3 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent. Jan. 26, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 172 BROADWAY.

New-York, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL,	$400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870,	805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES,	4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1866 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President. HENRY WESTON, Vice-President. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary. WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered at close of the closing of transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfer on the 2d of March next. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 25, and opened on the morning of 16th March. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax. GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO., No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary. New-York, Jan. 25, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the full shares of the capital stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, (excluding fractional shares,) payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 15th inst., to stockholders of record, this day. The transfer books will be opened on the 16th inst. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000. Assets, $6,931,330 50. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $7,099,148 09. E. J. HARRIS, W. B. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, FEB. 14, WHITE PIQUES, SATIN STRIPE, CHECKS, FIGURED FROM 25c. UPWARDS.

Also, A full line BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, just received, FROM $1 50 UPWARDS.

SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S. THE PLACE TO BUY GOODS CHEAP.

BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. SPOOL. BEST SEWING SILKS, 2c. SKEIN. BLACK ITALIAN SILKS, 2c. SKEIN. BEST MACHINE SILKS, 50-YARD SPOOLS, 5c. BEST MACHINE SILKS, 100-YARD SPOOLS, 10c. SPOOL COTTON, FULL LENGTH, 3c. SPOOL. BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 5c. SPOOL. BEST 200-YARD CROCHET COTTONS, 5c. SPOOL. SKIRT BRAIDS, ALL COLORS, 5c. PIECE. 10-YARD PIECES WIDE ALPACA BRAIDS, 8c. 36-YARD PIECES FINE ALPACA BRAIDS, 40c.

[illegible]

AT KINZEY'S. GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 4c. paper. BEST NEEDLES, PATENT WRAPPERS, 3c. paper. BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. CARD. FINE HAIR NETS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c. FINE PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS, 5c. dozen. PORCELAIN BUTTONS, 1c. dozen. ENGLISH TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, 6c., 10c. ENGLISH STEEL SCISSORS, 15c. pair. FINE IVORY AND STEEL CROCHET NEEDLES, 5c. ROLLS OF FINE WHITE TWILLED TAPES, 3c. AMBER AND PEARL NECKLACES, 10c. to 50c. FINE JET SETS, 25c. to 50c. set. FANCY FRENCH JEWELRY, 25c. to 75c. set. FANCY AND PEARL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c. GERMAN SHELL BRACELETS, 6c. pair.

AT KINZEY'S. THE GREATEST RUSH OF THE SEASON.

LADIES' KIDS, TWO-BUTTON, STITCHED, 50c. pair. LADIES' ITALIAN KIDS, STITCHED BACKS, 40c. ALEXANDRA KIDS, ALL COLORS, 90c. pair. CLOSING MISSES' KID GLOVES, 40c. pair. GENTS' KID GLOVES, ALL COLORS, 50c. pair. FOUR-THREAD FLEECED HOSE, 15c. pair. FANCY CASHMERE HOSE, 25c., 35c., 50c. pair. GENTS' SILK TIES AND BOWS, 10c. to 50c.

AT KINZEY'S. THE CHEAPEST GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

SILK VELVETS, 10c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 piece. DRESS TRIMMINGS, 5c. to $1 50 piece. SILK FRINGES, 5c. to 50c. piece. MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 15c. and 25c. piece. VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, SATINS, CHEAP. WIDE BLACK SILK VELVET, GILT EDGE, 75c. piece.

AT KINZEY'S. PRICES WAY DOWN.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 5c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c. HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c. WORKED BANDS, 10c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1. NEEDLEWORK AND LACE COLLARS, 10c. to $1 50. RUFFLINGS OF ALL KINDS, 5c., 21c., 40c., 50c. piece. ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c. HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 11c., 20c., 25c., 31c. LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c. GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c.

AT KINZEY'S. BARGAINS FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.

RICH SATIN RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 25c., 30c. RICH BONNET RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. RICH SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. ROMAN SILK TIES, 25c., 40c., 50c. FLOWERS AND FEATHERS CLOSING OUT. ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce. REAL PAISLEY BROCHE SHAWLS, $5.

WM. KINZEY, NO. 465 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR Invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS To their new stock of SPRING FABRICS,

Just opened, including French and English Prints, Percales, Jaconets, Lawns, Percale and Jaconet Robes, Toile Carré, Japanese Poplins, Taffeta, Melange, Grenadines, &c., &c., among which are many novelties not to be found elsewhere.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. EVERYTHING REDUCED.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS. MADEIRA OR GUIPURE BANDS. 1,000 yards REAL ITALIAN VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, 12½ cents per yard. REAL POINT and POINT APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, COIFFURES, BARBES and VAILS. BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACES.

N. B.—KID GLOVES, splendid quality in black, white, evening shades, and all the fashionable colors, $1 per pair; 200 doz. Genuine Angola, 1 button, (evening shades,) $1 50, worth $2 25. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 772 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

MACY. THREAD AND LLAMA LACE MACY. MACY. SHAWLS AT ONE-HALF THE MACY. MACY. COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.

MACY. WOVEN EDGE COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, AT ONE-HALF MACY. MACY. THE COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY. MACY. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. MACY.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 50, 55, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For Bargains. At BECKER'S, No. 390 and 392 Broadway, near 10th-st. East side.

FRIEND PITTS, NO. 325 BROADWAY.

For the next thirty days will offer his entire stock at actual cost prices. Trimmings, Small Wares, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, supposed somewhere between Nassau, Broad, Nassau and Spruce sts., a silver CORPS BADGE, with ribbon attached, and owner's name, company and regiment engraved thereon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this counter, *Times* office.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 11TH, at the Academy of Music, a small GOLD BRACELET. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the *Daily Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Aleppo, Thursday, M'ch 3
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17 | Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 | Malta, Thursday, M'ch 10
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24 | Samaria, Wedn'd, M'ch 16
Calabria, Wed'n'y, M'ch 2 | Palmyra, Thursd'y, M'ch 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday Steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin... $130, gold. Second Cabin... $80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris... $145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers. First Cabin... $80, gold. Steerage... $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS... SURMONT... SATURDAY, Feb. 26
ST. LAURENT... LEMARIE... SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE... ROUSSAU... SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE... DUCHESNE... SATURDAY, April 2

Price of passage payable in gold (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON... Tuesday, Feb. 15, 6 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE... Saturday, Feb. 19, 2 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN... Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

[illegible rate table]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

[illegible rate table]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, at 6 A. M., on TUESDAY, the 15th inst.

Passengers will require to be on board on Monday evening. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth... Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Price... Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain Cutting... March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green... Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams... Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Guard... Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA... Feb. 19 | INDIA... Mar. 12
COLUMBIA... Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA... Mar. 19
EUROPA... Mar. 5 | IOWA... Mar. 26

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. [illegible]

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 3 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day preceding.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.

[illegible]

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau, Feb. 24.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. Greene, March 3.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—Steamer CLEOPATRA, Phillips, will leave Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock TUESDAY, Feb. 15. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGO, Captain Bulkley, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to

I. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 54 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, regarding passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

7:00 A. M., 2:00 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.

[illegible]

NOV. 15, 1869. J. H. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

[illegible timetable]

For Port Jervis and Way, [illegible]

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., [illegible]

For Otisville and Way at [illegible] A. M. daily, [illegible]

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., [illegible]

For Suffern and Way, [illegible]

For Paterson and Way, [illegible]

For Hackensack and Way, [illegible]

For Piermont, Nyack and Way, [illegible]

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left, at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and Third-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after [illegible] the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: [illegible] All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE OLNEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CYRUS V. LODER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Loder Brothers & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; [illegible]

S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Moritz Meyer, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS J. TEMPLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 27th January, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES D. LYON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James D. Lyon, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York City the 4th of February, A. D. 1870.

WM. HARRIS, Assignee, No. 29 Vesey-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,032. Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz Meyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,555.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Southern District of New-York.—At Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JACOB COMMERS, of the town of Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

BENJAMIN M. FRELIGH, Assignee.

NO. 2,550.—IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—At Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1869. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES DEDERICK, of the town of Hurley, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

BENJAMIN M. FRELIGH, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York. In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of himself as assignee of Benjamin Loder, of Rye, Westchester County, New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, and district aforesaid, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—New-York, Feb. 12, 1870. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, neat and respectful; best reference given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; an excellent baker; does the coarse washing; wages $16. Call at No. 149 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good dressmaker; operates on machine; cuts and fits; country or City; good City testimonials. Call at No. 200 6th-av., new No. 38.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid in a first-class boarding house or private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Call at No. 141 East 18th-st., Room No. 7, between 2d and 4th avs., rear house.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, some gentlemen's washing or ladies' washing at her own house; or fluting; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT A situation as thorough chambermaid, in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to country. City reference. Call for two days at No. 152 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., next to livery stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress, or would assist with chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 45 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S nurse, with five years' City reference from her last employers, a situation in the City or country; will take care of an invalid lady or gentleman; is quite at the needle. Call at No. 146 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; has good City references; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 112 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; country or City; very respectable and a very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent baker; will wash. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 325.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; can do French fluting and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; country or City; good City reference. Call at No. 320 4th-av., new No. 322.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; one who understands thoroughly soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; first-class City references. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 267 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City references; can do fluting neatly. Can be seen at No. 229 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do fluting; is thoroughly competent; the best of references; would not object going in the country. Apply at No. 120 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook and to wash and iron in the City or country; has good references. Call at No. 88 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation in a family as good plain cook; can give good City reference. Apply to Mrs. DEMPSTER, No. 102 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by an American Protestant girl in a small family. Call at No. 62 Hudson-st., between Leroy and Morton. Inquire for Mrs. Robinson.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced laundress to do the washing of a few families at her own house; best of reference. Call or address No. 180 West 28th-st., one flight up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in dressmaking or seamstress. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUation as cook, housework, chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., above 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY SEVERAL first-class cooks, having the best City references. Apply at No. 455 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 6th-av. and 14th-st., will be found a number of very select servants, viz.: cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, chambermaids, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses and girls of all work.

A GREAT NUMBER OF GOOD help can be had for hotels and boarding houses and private families at Mrs. YERESTON'S, No. 6 Bleecker-st.

A LADY POSSESSING A GOOD EDUCAtion and cultivated voice, wishes to obtain a position as a reader and copyist of manuscript. Address for one week Miss H. C. MARIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN, AMERICAN AND FRENCH servants our specialty, and with Protestant and Catholic Irish constantly on hand. No. 125 6th-av., near 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man of experience, with a thorough knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City references from former employers; would prefer a place where improvements are to be made. Address T. H., at seed store No. 376 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS farmer, farm manager, or superintendent of a gentleman's place, by an active young American, who has been brought up to the farming business, and thoroughly understands farming and stock raising in all the branches; first-class references. Address G. W., Box No. 6 White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address H. B., at seed store No. 61 Park-row.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, BOTH very respectable, situations; the man as coachman and gardener or farmer, or make himself useful; the wife will take any situation in the house; care of milk and butter; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 325.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; (married, without family;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best recommendations. Address for three days L. GARDENER, Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; city or country. Call or address, for two days, No. 582 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man (French) as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man a situation as groom or assistant waiter or footman; shall be found willing and obliging. Please call or address for three days H. D., No. 395 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as gardener; can be highly recommended as to character, capability and energy; could take charge of a new place. Address J. B., Dobbs' Ferry Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation in a first-class boarding house or private family as waiter; best of City reference given. Call at No. 63 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has City references. Call at [illegible] 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 169 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as gardener; the best of reference will be given; his last employer can be seen. Address T. E., Box No. 211 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO EXCELlent cooks; also two first-class waitresses and experienced nurses for private families in the City; all servants are wanted immediately. Call at BOOM-HAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 325.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who understands his business, and can take care of horses and cows. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 273 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMALL PROTESTANT GIRL to go a short distance in the country to assist in the housework of a family of two persons. Apply at No. 120 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN TO travel South and West. Address J. M., Box No. 377 New-York Post Office.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The following cable dispatch has been received by the undersigned, who will pay the above reward on the delivery to them of the notes referred to:

"Stolen £10,000 Bank of England notes, including eight of £1,000 each, dated October, 1869; $5,000 reward; payment stopped. Signed in London. BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURYS & CO."

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ART SALE. THE BALANCE OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION Will be sold at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

On MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Notwithstanding the fact that these pictures are being sold for less than one-fourth their value, the sale will be continued until the entire collection is disposed of.

MANY THREE HUNDRED PICTURES REMAIN TO BE SOLD.

Every picture goes to the highest bidder without any limit or reservation.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the entire superstructure and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock and rolling stock of the said Company, and all other property belonging or appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all the rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said property shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say: $25,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ART NOTICE. CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION, on MONDAY, 14th February, at the Leeds Art Galleries, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., to embrace the portraits, scenes and other interesting works. Also, immediately after the conclusion of the catalogue, about 50 SUPERB AND IMPORTANT ORIGINAL PICTURES by eminent European and American artists, to pay advances and close accounts, comprising the works of

VON WILLE, GUIDIN,
G. LEICKERT, VAU BERG,
H. SAVERY, VON SEBEN,
LOBUCHON, SOMMER,
LE BRUN, DE HAAS,
MULLER, A. SEGE,
BOOSDORP, VOLKMAN,
COUTURIER, and others.
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF household furniture, Rosewood pianoforte, French-plate mantel and pier mirrors, elegant velvet and other carpets, curtains and cornices, silver and silver-plated ware, several sewing machines, books, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 23 East 13th-st., near Broadway, a very large and extensive assortment of household furniture from two private dwellings, removed from Grove County. This sale will embrace every conceivable style, parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, French china and glassware, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues early Monday morning.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKS.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock. Sale of the entire stock of books of the late firm of Messrs. Baillere Bros., comprising a large collection of rare and valuable Medical and Scientific works, also many standard works of great value upon Botany, Geology, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c., &c.; also a large lot of stationery. [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] will be sold, stereotype plates. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

[illegible], Auctioneer.—Office, No. [illegible] Broadway. TUESDAY, FEB. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK. [illegible]

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD AUCtion sale. By order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, of CONDEMNED STORES, &c. by EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY next, [illegible] at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large quantity of canvas, hawsers, cables, cordage, [illegible] &c. For particulars see catalogues.

EDWARD B. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER, MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] 4,500 boxes fresh Messina Oranges, [illegible] Cargo brig [illegible].

R. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.— Maiden-lane and William-st., MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, cordage, wooden ware, toys, mats, baskets, children's carriages, together with large stock of wholesale store. Cash deposits.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, do hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, (Room No. 43,) in this City, on or before the 9th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear the parties so objecting, within the ten week days next after the said 9th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second —That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, viz.: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York, and contained within the following limits, that is to say: on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street, and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows; on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street, on the west by a line parallel to Third-avenue and distant two hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, ALEXANDER FRIEAR, HUGH SMITH, Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN BUILDING COMPANY, No. 310 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River.— Sealed proposals for the masons' work, iron work, carpenters' work, dock work, piling, &c., &c., respectively required in the erection of the Manhattan Market buildings, will be received at the office of the Company up to March 1, 1870. The plans and specifications for estimates will be ready on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the architect, R. G. HATFIELD, No. 89 William-st. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all proposals presented, and ample security will be required for the performance of the work by the contractors.

Proposals to be directed to the architect, in the care of the Company, as above.

By order of the Board. J. EUGENE FLANDIN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF New N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to successfully and permanently cure all cases. Office No. [illegible] Chambers. A private entrance at 5 City Hall-place.

DR. ORIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 2 Bond-st., [illegible] cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send two stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases, without mercury. Advice free. [illegible]

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Italian Opera.

RIGOLETTO.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.

First joint appearance of

KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG,
LEFRANC, LEFRANC, LEFRANC,
RONCONI, RONCONI, RONCONI,

Verdi's Celebrated Opera,

RIGOLETTO,

With the following unprecedented cast: Miss C. L. KELLOGG, Signor LEFRANC, Signor RONCONI, Mme. LUBLEY, Signors BARILI, COLETTI, REICHARDT.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.

KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG.

Only time this season of

FAUST.

Miss KELLOGG in her universal role of MARGHERITA. Seats secured at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodworth's Piano, No. 806 Broadway, and No. 124 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M., T. W. ROBERTSON'S comedy of SCHOOL.

NEW SCENERY. NEW MUSIC. NEW EFFECTS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEANDER, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the Box Office for its repetition, will be presented EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, Until further notice.

MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA in rehearsal.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT... DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ANOTHER GENERAL CHANGE.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 14,

first appearance of the celebrated gymnasts,

THE GOLDIE BROTHERS,

who will appear in VARIED AND EXTRAORDINARY FEATS.

First appearance in three years of Mr. JAMES MADIGAN, the intrepid Horseman and Inimitable Double Somersault Artist.

First week of the equestrian pageant entitled FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS and somersaults over horses; introducing THE GREATEST CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS ever brought together in America.

TRICK AND SOMERSAULT RIDING BY ROBERT STICKNEY, THE CHAMPION.

THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY IN ELEGANT ARENIC SCENES.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1870,

GRAND CONCERT, by the eminent Pianist and Composer, FREDERIC GUZMAN, with the assistance of Mr. F. Guzman, Miss Jenny Landsman, Mr. F. Bergner, Matzka, Bohlsohn, Schwartz, Pfeiffenschneider, and nine eminent artists, in his Grand March "America," for ten pianos.

I. P. Concerto, Mozart; I. P. Trio, Beethoven; Impromptu, Chopin; Cuban Dances, Gottschalk; "Victoria," for two pianos; "America," for ten pianos; "Nocturne," by Guzman; vocal—"L'Africaine," Dinorah Fusco, "Il Bacio," &c.

"He is now probably the best living representative of the style in which Gottschalk was preeminent."— Musical Correspondent of Dwight's Journal of Music.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. At principal music stores, and Nos. 114 and 160 Broadway.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.

Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets, $5. Sold by

FRANCIS BANG, No. 481 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
CHAS. A. COOK, No. 30 Wall-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 285 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 33 Maiden-lane.
Consul-General F. KUEHNE, No. 53 Broad-st.
WM. A. POND & CO., music store, 547 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, No. 2 Murray-st.

For boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, No. 30 Wall-st., and HANFT BROS., No. 285 Broadway.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Feb. 24. Tickets admitting one gentleman and two ladies at $10, to be had of the following members:

A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; Louis Berger, No. 28 Bowery; L. A. Greef, No. 430 Greenwich-st.; W. H. Guenther, No. 505 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 74 William-st.; Ph. B. Hasenfeld, No. 176 2d-av.; Louis Kaemmerer, No. 8 Wall-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 3 Greenwich; [illegible]; Chr. Steinway, No. 111 East 14th-st.; H. Uhl, New-York Staats Zeitung; J. Windmuller, German Savings Bank.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI. —The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New-York and vicinity will take place at St. James Hotel, Broadway and 26th-st., Feb. 23, 1870, at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets may be obtained of

CHARLES A. DAVISON, No. 21 William-st.
HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 63 Nassau-st.
THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 137 Broadway.
DUDLEY FIELD, No. 8 Pine-st.
W. P. PRENTICE, No. 23 Wall-st.
JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 178 Broadway.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, No. 2 Pine-st.
EUGENE JEROME, No. 18 Wall-st.
HENRY V. D. MYERS, 34 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NOS. 22 AND 24 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, for boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 809 and 811 Broadway, corner 12th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term of 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading and Evidence.

CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL, A. M., Dane Professor.— Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.

EDMUND H. BENNETT, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills and Administration.

JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States and in some departments unequaled; it now comprises about 18,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 37TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Feb. 7, 1870. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J. —The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 21. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and fine arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references, [illegible] &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 185 Bowery.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 West 38th-st. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st., to No. 184 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 20 gallons each. To be seen at No. 399 Pearl-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEO. L. FOX AND HAMLET.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1870.

Mr. Geo. L. Fox:

DEAR SIR: During your pantomimic preparations at the Olympic, in this City, it considered with your arrangements, we should receive great pleasure in witnessing your famed impersonation of Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Beyond any other of your numerous histrionic achievements, this has attained most conspicuously to your celebrity with the American public—from the high position accorded you by eminent native critics. The marked originality and excellence evidenced by you in the characters in which you have already appeared, inspire us with an ardent desire to witness your Hamlet.

With esteem, yours truly,

(Signed by a Legion of) {Prominent Citizens, by far too numerous to publish.}

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:

Hamlet. The body is with the King, but the King is not with the body. The King is a thing—

Guildenstern. A thing, my lord!

Hamlet. Of nothing: bring me to him. HIDE FOX, and all after.

Not being at all inclined to be hidden, notwithstanding my friend Booth's justly-lauded impersonation, and masterly "getting up" of Shakespeare's Hamlet, have rendered it a somewhat difficult task, I cannot but yield to your earnest desire to witness my attempt in the part of H. D. (Hamlet, Dane.)

With respect, yours truly, GEORGE L. FOX.

To the LEGION OF PROMINENT CITIZENS, FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES... Lessee and Manager
DAN SIMONS... Business Manager

EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, MR. G. L. FOX Will appear as HAMLET,

In T. C. DeLeon's new version of Shakespeare's masterpiece of that name.

WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY BY JAMES E. HAYES, T. JOHNSON and Assistants.

COSTUMES BY MADAME TRIMBLE.

PROPERTIES BY WILLIAM HENRY.

MACHINERY BY JAMES TATE AND ASSISTANTS.

This entirely new version, written by T. C. De Leon, Esq., of Mobile, expressly for Mr. George L. Fox, under whose immediate supervision the piece is produced, assisted by Mr. J. J. Wallace, the author's representative, and holder of copyright.

First appearance at this theatre of MISS BELLE HOWITT, MISS LAURA QUEEN, MISS FANNY QUEEN, MISS JULIA QUEEN, MISS BLANCHE BRADSHAW, MRS. BRADSHAW, MR. BEN MAGINLEY, MR. LESTER CAVENDISH, (from across the water,) and the full strength of the Company in the cast:

CLAUDIUS, King of Denmark... Mr. BEN MAGINLEY
HAMLET (H. D.) {son of the former and nephew of the present king} G. L. FOX
POLONIUS, Lord Chamberlain... LESTER CAVENDISH
HORATIO, Friend to Hamlet... Miss BLANCHE BRADSHAW
LAERTES, Son of Polonius... Miss MARIE LONGMORE
ROSENCRANTZ {courtiers} Mr. J. M. CHARLES
GUILDENSTERN Mr. G. F. KETCHUM
OSRIC, a courtier... Miss FANNY QUEEN
PRIEST... Mr. CONNOLLY
MARCELLUS, an officer... Mr. G. A. BEAN
BERNARDO, an officer... Miss LAURA QUEEN
GHOST OF HAMLET'S FATHER... Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT
FIRST ACTOR... Mr. H. C. CUNNINGHAM
SECOND ACTOR... Mr. E. WRIGHT
ACTRESS... Mr. ASA CUSHMAN
GRAVEDIGGER... Miss JULIA QUEEN
GERTRUDE, Queen of Denmark and mother of Hamlet... Mrs. BRADSHAW
OPHELIA, daughter of Polonius... Miss BELLE HOWITT

For the better accommodation of the public, the Box Sheet will be open at the Box Office of the Theatre, and at the ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

FRENCH THEATER.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT Tendered by the members of the Opera Bouffe Company to

STARR & BYRNE.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA MARSEILLAISE.
A MONSTER BILL.

Seats for sale Tuesday.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

Crowded houses. BARNEY AND THE GHOST.

TOUR OF IRELAND; Or, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Killarney, Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, &c. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

FIRST GALA DAY AT THE 5TH-AV. SKATING RINK.

5th-av. and 46th-st. A. MAC MILLAN, Manager.

Grand display of skating by members of New-York Skating Club, at this fashionable and favorite resort, THIS DAY AND EVENING.

Ask conductor to let you off at 46th-st.

ORGAN RECITALS.

SAMUEL G. WARREN will give his fourth RECITAL of CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC at ASSOCIATION HALL, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 16, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at music stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

Now open DAY AND EVENING. The third Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the Water Color Society, Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, and several hundred other pictures and sculptures.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF the American Protestant Benevolent Coachmen's Association will be held at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Tickets $1. Music by Helmsmuller's Band.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation Concert and Social Meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. Members and their lady friends are invited.

LECTURES

MR. HENRY BERGH, PRESIDENT OF the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will deliver a lecture in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE. —Geological lecture by Professor Rouse, at Steinway Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

MEETINGS.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and East 31st-st., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Addressed by Rev. Dr. CUYLER, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Rev. J. F. ELDER, and others.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent without board to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room; those desiring first-class accommodations may address with name, T., Box No. 114 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with board for two, $25 a week; another, with closets, water, fire and gas, $15, in the first-class house, No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 8 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 113 WEST 23D-ST.—THREE COMmunicating rooms on first floor, together or separately, with excellent board or private table; also, second-story square room.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM and hall room, on second floor; also two hall rooms with board; terms reasonable. No. 71 7th-av., near 14th-st.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 31st and 32d sts.—300 elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; family restaurant; the best and cheapest in the City. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECOND floor, with good board in a New-England family, near Madison-av., at No. 22 East 28th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 22D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor; also other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References required.

NO. 18 WEST 35TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, desirable rooms on fourth floor.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Wm. M. Jones, Capt. Geo. B. Hull, From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. —Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 50. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroads.

DENTISTRY

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 25,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers... JARRETT & PALMER.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF MR. FECHTER,

Who, at the request of many influential citizens, will appear each night in his celebrated character of HAMLET.

MISS C. LECLERCQ... as... OPHELIA.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1870, and every night during the week, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark... Mr. FECHTER
OPHELIA... Miss C. LECLERCQ
Claudius, King of Denmark... Mr. McKAY/[illegible]
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain... Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS
Horatio, friend to Hamlet... Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Laertes, son to Polonius... Mr. F. C. BANGS
Ghost of Hamlet's Father... Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Rosencrantz... Mr. C. T. BURROUGHS
Guildenstern... Mr. W. P. STEVENS
Osric... Mr. GEO. BROOKS
Priest... Mr. J. C. SEFTON
Marcellus... Mr. GEO. BECKETT
Bernardo... Mr. E. COLLIER
Francisco... Mr. E. KIDDER
First Gravedigger... Mr. FELIX A. VINCENT
Second Gravedigger... Mr. H. A. MENDELL
First Player... Mr. J. H. MEADOWS
Second Player... Mr. J. CARROLL
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark... Miss MELINDA JONES
Player Queen... Miss BESSIE SUDLOW

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in the great Romantic Drama, entitled INNISFALLEN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE... Manager and Treasurer

EXCITEMENT INCREASING. SECOND WEEK OF

JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN E. McDONOUGH'S

12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12

Legitimately indorsed by PRESS and PUBLIC as the greatest spectacular achievement of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, surpassing in every particular all previous dramatic efforts.

UNEQUIVOCAL TRIUMPH OF THE NEW FRENCH BALLET.

ROSE. AJAX. BRUNETTI. DEVERNAY.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, universally acknowledged as the MARVEL of SCENIC GRANDEUR.

GORGEOUS SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES, STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS, EXQUISITE MUSIC, DOUBLE CHORUS, HERALDIC BANNERS AND TROPHIES, ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS, and a completeness of detail justifying its distinction as the great SENSATION OF THE DAY.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEVENTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

SEVENTH HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FEB. 19, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, LAST TIME OF GUY MANNERING. MRS. WALLER in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager... AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY, FEB. 14, Susanna Centlivre's famous comedy, THE BUSYBODY.

Characters by Messrs. Clarke, Lewis, Davidge, Holland, De Vere, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Davenport and Miss Kelly.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15, First time. The famous Parisian Sensation, FROU FROU, By Mr. Augustin Daly.

New scenery, costumes and a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE (Successor to Barnum's) BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVERY DAY AT 2 LALLA ROOKH. OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, T. M. WARD.

EVERY EVENING AT 8, FAUST, the great burlesque success.

LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND, and BLONDES. EDWARD RIGHTON, as MARGUERITE and LEAH.

BOWERY THEATER.

The great London sensation actress, Miss POLLY BOOTH. New local dramas, CITY AND COUNTRY, SKETCHES IN INDIA, GOVERNMENT SECRETS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY; FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. NED JAMES. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime!

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Princes' greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.

720 Broadway, 720.

Monday, Feb. 14, and every evening during the week,

LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LEON... as MARGUERITE... LEON

VANDENHOFF at Y. M. C. A. HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1870.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF FIRST-class pianofortes, unequaled in tone, finish and durability, with patent Agraffe treble; fully warranted for six years, in price the most reasonable instruments offered the public. JENNYS & SON, manufacturers, 223 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S warerooms, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.

MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DURAND'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 26th-st. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING practice for ladies and gentlemen. Square dances taught in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED FIRMS ARE dissolved from and after this date:

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO., New-York.
D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C.
W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between MATTHIAS HUFFMAN and WILLIAM W. STEWART is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. HUFFMAN will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM W. STEWART, MATTHIAS HUFFMAN. Dated Feb. 12, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under firm name of BAKER & GRAEF is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. T. BAKER, F. T. GRAEF.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1870.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTing in the name of RHODES & HOUSTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES A. RHODES.

JAMES A. RHODES, J. B. HOUSTON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—300 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills until the spring. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.— Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 632 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, [illegible] inches; maximum at 11 A. M., Feb. 7, [illegible] inches; minimum at 8 P. M., Feb. 8, [illegible] inches; range, [illegible] inch. Thermometer—Mean, [illegible]; maximum at 4 P. M., Feb. 8, 43.5°; minimum at [illegible] A. M., Feb. 11, [illegible]; range, 28°. Feb. 8, snow from [illegible] A. M. to 9 P. M.; amount of water, [illegible] inch; Feb. 12, rain from 4 A. M. to 7:15 [illegible]; amount of water, .08 inch; total amount of water for week, .25 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,[illegible] miles.

The transactions of the City Post Office with Europe and the West Indies for the last year were as follows: Letters received from Europe, [illegible], and from the West Indies, &c., [illegible]. The amount of postage collected on the former was $[illegible], and on the latter, $[illegible]. Letters forwarded to Europe, [illegible], and to the West Indies, [illegible]. The postage collected on the letters to Europe amounted to $[illegible], and on the letters to the West Indies to $[illegible]. The grand total shows that the number of letters received and forwarded during that time was 10,[illegible], and the postage collected amounted to $[illegible].

Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. J. F. Elder and others will address the temperance meeting at the Baptist Church, corner of Madison-avenue and East Thirty-first-street, this evening.

The delegates of the German Cooperative Life Insurance Association, "Hildise [illegible]," held a meeting at No. [illegible] Stanton-street yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. H. [illegible] presiding. A permanent constitution was reported, which will be laid before the several sections of the Association for approval. A Committee was also appointed to draft by-laws. The Association numbers, in fifty-eight Sections in this and neighboring States, about [illegible] members.

In the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning, the pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, exhibited a beautiful wrought [illegible] quilt, which he said was made by an elderly lady, a member of the Methodist Church. She first joined in 1801, at the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, sixty-nine years ago, and made this quilt in her eighty-eighth year, and has now given it to the Missionary Society, to be disposed of, and the proceeds to be credited to the fund. She has read the Bible 118 times throughout, and it seemed she says, quite new to her every time she read it. The letter read by Mr. Corbit from the old lady was written by Mr. James Rodgers, her pastor, and stated that she made the quilt in her gratitude to God for his tender mercies and loving kindness towards her.

Mr. Henry Bergh will lecture on "Cruelty to Animals" this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue. Admission free.

The increased cold of Saturday night and yesterday has served to close up the open ponds in New-York and Brooklyn. The Fifth-avenue Rink will open this morning to its patrons, and in the afternoon and evening the members of the New-York Skating Club will indulge in a carnival there. The Jersey City Rink, under the management of Mr. Abner J. Brady, has a clear sheet of ice. This afternoon this rink will also be thrown open.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. Hon. E. G. Squier, the well-known traveler and author of several valuable works upon Central and South America, will read a paper on the geography of Peru, with observations on its ancient monuments. The original drawings, taken by Mr. Squier on the spot, will be exhibited. Mr. Squier will also present to the Society a fine, unpublished map of the Isthmus of Panama and Darien, by Juan Lopez, Geographer of the Crown of Spain in 1[illegible].

Professor N. P. Nickerson delivered an interesting lecture before Maseppa Union Lodge, I.O. of G. S. and D. of S. last evening, his subject being "My Banker and Yours."

A meeting was held by a number of German citizens of the Twenty-second Ward, at Unger's Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. A. Wutschel presiding, to consider certain complaints made that the German poor of the Ward were not properly cared for by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. F. A. Wutschel, T. Scheidel, A. Tautphoeus, C. W. Mack, Frank Reiffert, Francis Unger and George Faber were appointed a Committee to procure the relief required.

The following are the Christmas collections for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums of New-York: St. Stephen's Church, $2,0[illegible]; St. Teresa's Church, $1,7[illegible]; St. Francis Xavier's Church, $1,[illegible]; St. Mary's Church, $1,[illegible]; St. John's Evangelist Church, $1,[illegible]; St. Michael's Church, $1,[illegible]; St. Patrick's Cathedral, $1,[illegible]; St. Peter's Church, $1,[illegible]; St. Joseph's Church, $1,[illegible]; St. James' Church, $1,[illegible]; St. Andrew's Church, $1,000; St. Gabriel's Church, $[illegible]; Nativity, $[illegible]; St. Paul's, Paulist Fathers, $[illegible]; St. Rose of Lima, $[illegible]; St. Ann's, $[illegible]; Holy Cross, $[illegible]; Immaculate Conception, $[illegible]; St. Laurence, Yorkville, $[illegible]; St. Columba's, $[illegible]; St. Bridget's, $[illegible]; St. Paul's Church, Harlem, $[illegible]; St. Francis Ferrer, $[illegible]; St. Bernard's, $[illegible]; St. Anthony's, $[illegible]; Transfiguration, $[illegible]; Annunciation, Manhattanville, $[illegible]; Holy Name of Jesus, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

The boys of the News Boys' Lodging House have raised a subscription of $10 [illegible], to be equally divided between the Wyble family and the Townsend family.

We were enjoying almost the balmy temperature of Spring on Saturday afternoon. Some were out without their overcoats. Suddenly, the wind commenced to blow furiously from the northwest soon after sunset. The mercury fell [illegible]° in twenty minutes, or from 38° at 11 to 30° at 11:20 o'clock; at 6 P. M. the record was 40°; at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, 24°; at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the mercury stood 30°, at 9 o'clock in the evening 28°, or 4° below the freezing point, was its status.

Anthony Seymour, a laborer residing in Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday at the Tombs, on a charge of having stolen $[illegible] from Wm. Beckel, of No. 42 Ridge-street. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and said he was intoxicated when he took the money. Remanded for trial.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the frame stable of Samuel Guinness, at the corner of Fortieth-street and Fourth-avenue. Damage $100; no insurance.

A slight fire occurred last evening in the cellar of premises corner Christopher and West streets, occupied by Erickson & Haviland. The flames originated from a peanut roaster which was put away with a fire in it.

A kerosene oil lamp exploded last night in the basement of No. 86 Rivington-street, occupied by Martin Emmerich as a segar store. Damage trifling.

Mrs. Lavinia Murray, of No. 2[illegible] Second-street, was beaten on Saturday night by her husband James, who then turned her out of doors. The woman was discovered by a Police officer at an early hour yesterday forenoon at the foot of East Sixteenth-street, while preparing to leap into the river. She was taken before Justice Scott and sent home. The husband was not arrested.

Andrew Helland, aged 9 years, was run over and instantly killed, by a street car, yesterday, in Avenue B. His remains were taken to the residence of the parents, No. 218 Avenue [illegible], and the driver arrested to await the action of the Coroner.

Patrick Flanagan, aged 11 years, of No. [illegible] East Twenty-fourth-street, fell from the roof of No. 2[illegible] East Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday, while flying a kite, and sustained a fracture of the skull and right arm. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

James Skelly, a native of Ireland, aged [illegible], residing at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, was found dead in his stable yesterday.

The body of an unknown man apparently [illegible] years of age, with brown hair, mixed with gray, red goatee and mustache, was found floating in the East River, near Twenty-second-street. Taken to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

Wm. Mulker, of No. 400 West Forty-second-street, had a foot badly crushed by being run over by an Eighth-avenue car yesterday. He was sent home.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday evening a lad aged 15 years, named Edward Young, residing at No. 4[illegible] Myrtle-avenue, while in the cellar dipping some gasoline from a barrel, fell in and was suffocated. He was not missed for a couple of hours, and when searched for was found as stated. Coroner Jones was notified.

Two brothers-in-law, Mathew Murphy and Mathew Maloney, residing at No. 128 Warren-street, became engaged in a quarrel yesterday noon, during which Murphy struck Maloney a blow on the head with some sharp instrument, causing a dangerous wound. The wounded man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and Murphy arrested and locked up.

LONG ISLAND.

The Surf Hotel, at Fire Island, is about being enlarged and refitted. An extension twenty by fifty feet will be added before the season opens, which will make it one of the largest houses for Summer resort near New-York.

Hon. H. A. Reeves has presented to Congress the petition of ten masters of vessels and sixteen citizens of East Marion, praying for the erection of a breakwater by the General Government on the bar at the mouth of Port Jefferson Harbor.

After a long time, the Committee of Twenty-two, appointed at the exciting drainage meeting in Flushing, an account of which was given in the Times some five weeks since, have matured a plan in accordance with the instruction of the meeting, for relieving the peculiar oppressiveness of the drainage assessment, by submitting to the Legislature an amendment to the original [illegible] which shall permit the assessments to be paid in five annual installments, instead of as now in one payment, and will submit it to the Legislature the first of the week.

Rev. Chas. Backman, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church at Greenport, succeeds Rev. Horace Cooke as pastor of the Seventh-street M. E. Church, New-York.

A lecture will be delivered in the Congregational Church, at Orient, on Tuesday evening next by Rev. J. Cummings French, of Brooklyn. Subject—"The Use of the Beautiful."

The parishioners of Rev. J. V. Saunders, of Babylon, recently gave him their annual donation visit, leaving $[illegible] in cash and valuables.

The friends of Rev. George H. Emmerson, of Huntington, recently met at a social gathering, and presented his wife with a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at $[illegible].

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Little Neck propose giving their pastor, Rev. H. M. Beach, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, a donation visit.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Curran was arrested at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in a beer saloon in Upper Main-street, Paterson, charged with having outraged Mrs. Hannigan, the proprietress of the saloon. He had for some time been drinking and raising a disturbance, and while the young man who attended the saloon was out upon the street looking for a policeman to arrest him, he attacked Mrs. Hannigan, intimidating her by threatening to take her life. He was committed for trial yesterday by the Recorder.

During the election held in Newark a year ago, a reward of $[illegible] was offered to any person who would arrest and convict an illegal voter. Mr. Struble, a Policeman, effected an arrest, and claimed the reward from John Kennedy, who offered it. Mr. Kennedy stated that he made the offer in behalf of the Eighth Ward Republican Club, and was not personally responsible for its payment. The case was tried on Saturday, and a verdict of $[illegible] brought in for Struble.

Rev. Geo. Brugbart, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in the United States, died at his residence near Bridgeville, Warren County, a few days since. He had reached the ripe old age of 96 years.

A man giving his name as William Saxely, was arrested by Lieutenant of Police Kirwin at an early hour yesterday morning as he was in the act of robbing the shoe store, No. 4 William-street, Newark, which is only a few doors from the Police Station. When taken he pretended to be drunk, and still denies all intention of stealing. A bag was found in his possession containing a burglar's chisel, half a dozen candles and a box of matches. In one pocket a large knife was found.

John Early, of Newark, who was injured on the 18th of last month at Dean's Pond by a collision on the railroad, has died from the effects of his injuries.

A gang of young roughs witnessed a prize-fight between two of their number in Paterson yesterday. The Police broke up the assemblage, but no arrests were made.

KIT BURNS' RAT PIT.

Sunday Services at the New Mission—The Audience and the Preaching.

The first regular Sunday service at the new Water-street Mission and Home for Fallen Women was held yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. The street presented a very quiet and Sabbath-like appearance, and as the appointed hour drew near, an audience gathered in the low-studded room, now devoted to the regeneration of this degraded locality, which comfortably filled it, and no more. It was composed partly of earnest people from other parts of the City, who take an interest in this new mission work, and partly of the male denizens of the locality, but none of the females for whom the institution is specially intended made their appearance. All were plain in appearance, and not distinguishable from a congregation of the poorer class of people in a humble church in any locality. Around the door a few stragglers showed signs of having lead a hard life; but their interest in the scene appeared to be one of curiosity. After the preliminary services of singing and prayer, common at meetings of this kind, Chaplain McCabe, of Ohio, delivered a very earnest address from the following words taken from the forty-eighth chapter of Isaiah: "O, that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments, then had this place been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." In his discourse he dwelt upon the tenderness and fatherly interest of God for all His earthly children, on His loving kindness and His unwillingness that any should stray into the ways of sin and the paths of iniquity. As he enforced the lesson with the touching story of the Prodigal Son and with anecdotes from his own experience and observation, tears were drawn from the eyes of many of the audience.

After the sermon, it was explained that none of the girls for whom the Mission was intended were present because the house was not yet ready for their reception, and no effort had been made to bring them in before a home could be provided for them. Mrs. Smith, the matron of the Home, said that they had ample evidence that these poor outcasts were anxious and ready to come in as soon as they could be provided for. She did not believe this was a difficult work. In fact, she found it very easy to reach the hearts of these poor creatures. They were thirsting for sympathy and for the hope of the Gospel.

After some further devotional exercises, the audience was dismissed.

The Worship of the Blind Gods—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. H. W. Beecher yesterday morning preached upon the subject of the worship of the gods of this world, which blind their votaries. During the course of a long and eloquent sermon he took occasion to say that the gods which the men of the present day are worshiping are pride, selfishness, money, political fame, lust, and sensuality in all its phases. The man who sets his heart upon money in early life is apt to grow harder and harder as he grows older. As he increases in years he gets to be more and more miserly and unmerciful, until at last, unless the grace of God intervene, he passes away without a single idea or thought of anything except his houses, his lands, his bank stock and his gold. Such a man, he said, was a most thorough and devoted worshiper of the god Mammon. So, too, with men in the pursuit of worldly fame, and of the gratification of their passions and appetites. Their only thoughts were centered upon how best they could attain to and consummate the leading and central idea of their lives. Men were apt to have only one main spring—as it were—one notion of the aim and object of life, which swallowed up, if it did not annihilate, all other thoughts. A lawyer could be a good counselor at law, and yet be kind and obliging to his next-door neighbor when that neighbor went to him to consult him in regard to the way a daughter should be managed in her education; but the usual way would be for a lawyer under such circumstances to say: "My dear sir, if you wish me to bring a suit I will do it; but if you wish advice as to the moral training of your daughter, go to the minister or to the deacons—that kind of business is not in my line." Such things, he said, ought not to be. In conclusion, the speaker earnestly besought all of his hearers to work for those things which they could take with them into the "land beyond the river," and not to expend so much force and strength, and energy and thought upon those things which are but for a moment, and which, in a few years at most, will necessarily be left by all behind them.

Missionary History of Methodism—Sermon by Rev. George Lansing Taylor.

Last evening Rev. George Lansing Taylor preached at the Allen-street M. E. Church on the "Missionary History of Methodism." After referring to the fact that as a Church declined so its missionary enterprise died out, he said that the first Methodist missionary society was organized in Leeds, England, Oct. 6, 1813. Long before that time, however, the Methodist Church had sent out missionaries to the West Indies, Demerara, Nova Scotia and to this country. Dr. Thomas Coke must be considered as the founder of all missionary enterprise among the Methodists. In 1814 he, in answer to a demand from Ceylon for Methodist missionaries, prayed to be sent out, and after much delay his prayer was granted by the Government, but he died on the passage. Those who left England with him, however, proceeded to their destination, and the station then founded had flourished, and many converts had been made. The preacher then spoke of what had been done in the West Indies, in Africa, Australia, China and Germany. In the island of Tartola, he said, the slaves who had embraced Methodism had, when the island was threatened by the French, borne themselves so bravely that the English Government offered Coke the free use of their packet ships to carry out more Methodist missionaries. In Sierra Leone, ("the white man's grave,") after many difficulties, a station had been established. Fifty per cent. of all the missionaries sent out died there, yet others filled their places, and now the station is in a flourishing condition. In Ceylon, in one province, there were when the missionaries first entered it 600 Buddhist temples. Now there are only fifty. In the whole of Africa the English Wesleyans have 100 missionaries and about 1,000 communicants. Altogether they have 400 missionaries. In sixteen years they raised $10,000,000 for foreign missions. The good work is rapidly progressing. In India the Methodist missionaries are said by Sir Emerson Tennant to be closer students of the Buddhist religion, and to be better informed in regard to the creeds and language of the natives than any other missionaries. The reverend gentleman then spoke of missionary enterprise in this country, which, he said, had only lately extended itself to foreign lands. Now we have missionaries in China, India and Liberia. In the last two places the conversion is [illegible] Scandinavia. In India, [illegible] had to be thankful for the great good which had been already done.

On Sunday next, Rev. Mr. Butterworth preaches in this church on missionary enterprise in India.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Discourse of Rev. William H. Boole—The Affirmative Side of the Question.

A very large audience assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening to listen to a lecture by Rev. William H. Boole, of Williamsburg, on "The Bible in the Schools." Rev. W. H. Burleigh presided. After religious exercises and a few introductory remarks by Mr. Burleigh, Mr. Boole was introduced and said that in the building of the stately structure of the Republic it was never designed that the stones should be brought without noise and confusion. The foundations of this temple of liberty were laid in the smoke of battle and of war—every element of our national life was to be tried as by fire. But in every conflict truth had triumphed. He believed our great common school system was the main artery of our political system. It could not be injured without destroying the system. The main question had been hidden under verbiage. The question was, "Shall our common school system be as it is, or pass under the control of a great ecclesiastical body?" [Cries of "No," "No."] We were too ready to write "Sectarian" on the good book which had never injured any one. The Bible in the schools, according to Mr. Preston and the Tablet, was a question that had now passed by. Whatever importance this question may have once possessed, the minds of Catholics or any other sects, it has ceased to have any importance now. If our school system is to be maintained let it be maintained as it is with the Bible on the desk. [Loud applause.] It is the great standard of morality and wisdom. Let the gracious influence of its fragrant truths be taught the children in the schools. Jefferson said, "The perusal of the Bible will make better husbands and better citizens." From the Bible come our statutes against blasphemy, and our doctrines of morality. Our public schools are threatened. Under all the fallacies of specious reasoning stands revealed the attack against this system made by a Church body enjoying all the rights of any religious body. It is claimed that the appointment and dismissal of teachers belong to this Church. They ask that the common school system of New-York be abolished. Our grand common school system, with the Free College at its head, challenges the closest scrutiny. The opposition is exhibited because the Roman Catholic faith is not taught in the schools. Only that and nothing more. The specialty of the common school system must be the inculcation of the doctrines of Rome. If the State refuses to squander her money to propagate the tenets of one particular creed, then the State is threatened and the common school system ridiculed and anathematized, and the State is called upon to abolish it forthwith. Mr. Boole then read copious extracts from the remarks of Mr. Preston, the Freeman's Journal, and others, to prove his statements. Mr. Preston says, "we believe that religion cannot be separated from religion." No schools will satisfy us except where we can teach our religion. The abolition of the Bible will not satisfy us. This question of the Bible in the schools involves the whole future of the Catholic religion in this country. "This country has no hope socially, politically or morally, except on the broad principles of the Catholic religion," says the Freeman's Journal. This whole testimony breathes hatred of the common school system. It is a religious sect demanding that the civil Government shall violate its own sworn duty. If votes were required to settle this question, an overwhelming majority would settle these preposterous demands. [Applause.] We want common schools to abolish all religious creeds. The European method of common-school teaching is anti-American, and impossible here.

We ask now what motive prompts this aggressive action? Let the Romish Church answer: "This country has no hope politically and morally, except in the vast and controlling influence of the Catholic religion"—so says the Freeman's Journal. Says Mr. Preston: "The priesthood has been commissioned to take entire charge of this question of religion. The answer to this question is the old historic tenet of the government of everything by the Catholic Church. The supremacy of Ecclesiastical power over the State, that is the demand. The depletion of our City treasury is due to the attempt to control the school system by the Catholic Church. The speaker read from Dr. Lieber's report to the Union League to prove his statements. The tax levy, section [illegible], was also quoted. This City Government has given $[illegible] as a single sect, to be used for sectarian purposes. If the other sects were treated in the same manner this City would soon become a perfect Paradise for religious corporations. They would own and control all the real and personal property. The Catholic Church received $412,[illegible] out of the fund of $[illegible], and the Methodist Church received $[illegible]. But that is just that amount too much. Let it be the last time that a religious corporation asks release from the Common Council for a relief from its taxes. [Loud applause.]

Our duty was not to trust any religious sect in Christendom with the control of the State. Will we preserve the free-school system free from the odor of religious bigotry? [Loud cries of "We will."] The Church must not meddle out of her sphere. A great issue was upon us. The rumbling of the volcano grows louder. This is no time to be sleeping. Up and have a hand in the fight. The life of one of our best civil institutions is threatened. We throw over our common-school system, with the open Bible on its desk, the flag of our nation, and we can defend whatever the godly folds of our flag can cover. [Loud applause.] At the close a gentleman cried out, "Speak for another half hour," and the applause as the eloquent speaker closed was loud and prolonged. The meeting closed with the doxology.

First Anniversary of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Yesterday was the anniversary of this church, and the rector announced to the congregation that at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the gentlemen of the parish, held on the Monday previous, it had been unanimously resolved to raise the necessary funds for the extension of the church building to the Fifth-avenue. In his sermon, Dr. Howland gave the items which show that thus far the new enterprise has been a decided success. It will be remembered that this is not an old parish transplanted from another site, but, as it were, a creation out of nothing. The financial result will be therefore both interesting and instructive. In the nine and a half months during which services have been held—for the church was closed a long time to complete some details—eighty-six pews or parts of pews have been rented and ninety-one families or members of families have connected themselves with the parish. The income for that period has been nearly $8,000, a sum sufficient to meet all the pressing demands of the first year. The income has been constantly increasing, as pews are rented almost every Sunday. There have been no pecuniary embarrassments whatsoever; no appeals to the congregation to save the church from financial ruin or from the hands of the Romanists. There are no discontented bondholders or clamorous creditors. The liabilities are funded, and the interest, at least all that has been exacted, has been readily paid. The donations to the church have been unusually liberal. Almost every beautiful thing upon which expense has been lavished has been a present. One gift was of $8,000; another of $[illegible],000; another of $1,800; another of $800. The whole amount of gifts since the commencement of the church building has been about $12,000. The donations and offerings since last February have been over $7,000. The number of communicants was not given, as the list had not been completely made out, but the preacher stated that 150 had actually communed on the Sunday previous. This number ought, by ordinary calculation, to represent a much larger number of communicants connected with the parish, as it is seldom that more than a half or a third commune on any particular day. The Sunday school building has been completed only four months and there are over a hundred names on the books. A Dorcas society, an industrial school, and a ladies' Bible class are in active and successful operation. The preacher then mentioned two obstacles but for which the success of the parish would have been still greater. One was the unfortunate and mistaken idea that a choir of men and boys was to be associated with practices not in harmony with our Protestant religion. He stated that there was not to his knowledge a single Roman Church in which choirs were thus organized. The Romanists prefer the quartette singing, the florid music and the old-fashioned galleries. On the other hand, every one of the Reforming Bishops and the collegiate and royal chapels, from the time of the Reformation, had always used a surpliced choir. Cranmer's own cathedral services were thus ordered; and at the Pan-Anglican Synod similar musical arrangements were made. Thus, if the practice of the Romanists on the one hand, and the authority of the martyrs and chiefs of the Protestant Church on the other, are to determine the question, our choir equipments are distinctively Anglican—as distinctively non-Roman. Nevertheless, well-meaning but timid persons have probably been deterred by a fear of Romish tendencies from joining the new parish. The unfortunate position of the church—setting back as it does from the avenue—and the homely temporary exterior, have also been drawbacks. The church is not always found by those who seek for it, and those who see it from without have no idea of the exquisite beauty of its interior. He urged the congregation to set their "city on a hill that it might not be hid;" "to place their candle in a candlestick," that men might be attracted to and rejoice in the light and beauty thereof.

Capture of Burglars.

Shortly after daylight yesterday morning two suspicious looking men were discovered by Captain Edward Walsh and Officers Campbell and Carew, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, as they emerged from the doorway of the premises corner of Baxter and Grand streets. The store is occupied by James Greene, manufacturer of nautical instruments, and as the men were evidently making a furtive attempt to escape, the Police Captain ordered [illegible]

[illegible] they had [illegible] during the night. They proved to be [illegible], known as Hammond Watson, alias John Jones, and John Fleming, alias "Yank." They were locked up in the Spring-street Police Station, and will be arraigned to-day before Justice Dowling at the Tombs.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

What It Is, and What It Is Not—Sermon by Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's Catholic Church.

The infallibility of the Pope was the subject of Rev. Father Preston's discourse at St. Ann's Catholic Church, Eighth-street, at the high mass yesterday. After alluding to the importance of the subject, and to the attention which its proposed definition by the Ecumenical Council has attracted both from the Catholic and the non-Catholic world, he said that if the dogma of infallibility were defined by the Council it would not be an introduction of any new article of faith into the canons of Catholicity; it would be only the bringing out into clearer dogmatic outline the faith which the Church has held from the beginning. He then expressed his surprise at the wild and random statements that had gone abroad in relation to the proposed definition. He was astonished that writers for the Press, especially, should put forward such misrepresentations of Catholic doctrine, and so many falsifications of history as are every day to be met with in the newspapers. Catholics are prepared to meet on this question of infallibility any reasonable opponent who will confine himself to the truth, and they would give a reasonable answer to every truth which they professed and held. Of all religions, he said, the Catholic is the most reasonable. All that Catholics desired for the spread of the faith was that they might be allowed to appeal to the reason and the sense of justice of non-Catholics; if they were thus allowed, the victory was already won over the heart of every sincere man or woman honestly desirous of knowing the truth, and who was willing, if necessary, to make sacrifices for it. What is it that Catholics profess when they declare the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff? Not that he is impeccable; not that he is not liable to sin or to err in his human nature. They profess for him no infallibility in matters of science or of material fact; but simply that when he speaks as head of the Church, defining matters of faith, he is directly under divine inspiration, and that God Almighty will not permit him to teach error. But any such definition of faith coming from him must be accompanied by three conditions. First—He must speak as head of the Church universal, and in the most solemn manner. Second—He must define something for belief as having been the doctrine taught by Christ and His apostles, and believed by the Church since their time down through all the ages. Third—He must formally condemn any who refuse to hold the doctrine thus defined. Admit that God has given a revelation to man, and that the Church is a teaching body with a visible head, commissioned to impart that revelation to men, and you must conclude that the keeping of the Church from error is simply the fulfillment of God's own promise. Protestants even believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and therefore that the writers of Scripture were free from error in teaching faith and morals—in other words, that they were infallible. St. Peter, the first Pope, was one of these inspired writers, and consequently he must have been an infallible teacher of faith. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the symbolic teaching of our Saviour with regard to Peter. He changed his name from Simon and called him a "rock" (peter); giving any account of the gathering of the Apostles, Peter's name always comes first; when our Saviour taught the multitude, the Evangelist is particular to inform us that he spoke from Peter's boat; it was Peter's net that he filled with a miraculous draft of fishes. All these facts were symbolical of the greater fact afterwards established by our Saviour, that Peter was to be the visible head of the Church. We are told that our Divine Lord informed St. Peter that Satan desired to sift all the Apostles (and here we have the Apostolic college referred to in the plural) as wheat; but, continues our Lord, addressing Peter, "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not, and being converted, thou confirm thy brethren." We must believe that the prayer of Christ was always effective; and, if so, the faith taught by Peter, who lives in his successors, must be infallible.

The reverend speaker then proceeded to answer the objection raised by some against the proposed definition of the dogma, that the fathers of the early Church knew nothing of the infallibility of the Bishop of Rome. In refutation of this objection, he averred that all the fathers spoke of the firmness of the Roman See, and the necessity of according with it in matters of faith. In support of this averment he quoted from St. Irenæus, who wrote A. D. 17[illegible]; St. Cyprian, in 2[illegible]; St. Ambrose, in 3[illegible]; St. Jerome, in 3[illegible]; St. Innocent, in 410; St. Boniface, in 4[illegible]; St. Xystus, in 4[illegible]; St. Peter Chrysologus, in 4[illegible], and St. Leo, in 4[illegible]. He quoted also from the canons of former Councils of Ephesus, in 431, which pronounced the Pope the pillar of the faith; of Chalcedon, in 451; of the Sixth General Council, in 680; of the second Council of Nicea, in 787, at the Council of Rome, in [illegible], of Lyons, in 1274; and of Florence, in 1439. The speaker then brought facts ecclesiastical in support of his argument, and drew his final conclusion from reason itself. This, he contended, taught plainly that there must be infallibility somewhere if a knowledge of the truth be necessary to salvation, and it was a simple knowledge of fact a priori whether our Saviour lodged that infallibility in St. Peter. He denied the charge often made that the definition of the dogma would interfere with the politics of nations, or that it is in opposition to modern society. The Church had nothing to do with politics, and with modern society she would not meddle unless the attempt were made to revert it back to paganism, to destroy the social family relation or to do some other thing contrary to the law of God and the well-being of society; then she would, as she ought, visit such attempts with her denunciation.

Sunday School Missions.

The anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church, on Forty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue, was celebrated last evening. The exercises consisted of singing, reading of the Scriptures and prayer.

The report of the Treasurer showed the sum of $117 [illegible] to have been contributed by the children of the Sunday School since November last, $[illegible] expended, and the balance were in the Treasury was $[illegible]. The report of the Secretary was quite encouraging as to the work accomplished by the Association.

The missionary supported by this Association is Rev. William P. Paxon, whose field of labor was in the State of Missouri, and whose report of his work was very favorable.

Mr. Paxon was present and made an address, in which he said: Over thirty years ago a missionary of this Association came to Illinois where there was a Sunday School of twenty-five, or thirty persons. One day this missionary invited his scholars to bring others with them to the Sunday School. One little girl named Mary, finding no one to bring but her father, urged him to go. The old man had barely learned to read, but he went, and from that beginning that old man succeeded in uniting with the Church, and was the means subsequently of bringing more than seventy thousand children into the Sunday School and organizing about four hundred Churches in Illinois and Missouri. That child Mary was the sister of the speaker, and the old man was his father. Many other interesting incidents were added, showing the successful labors of the Sunday School missions in the West, which have acted as centres of religious influences and moral training in those new States, he (Mr. Paxon) having gathered within a few years more than six thousand scholars into the Sunday Schools.

Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of City Missions, followed in an earnest address on the missionary work in this City, from which, he said, great good has resulted, and urged that the Sunday School missions, from which in the new States of the West, as well as in the older ones, incalculable good is being constantly realized, be liberally and earnestly sustained. Quite a liberal collection was taken up, and the services closed by singing and the benediction.

Removing the Concrete.

That intolerable nuisance, the concrete pavement on Fifth-avenue, is at once to be abated by the City authorities. Saturday noon a body of nearly 200 men were set at work with pickaxes, shovels and other implements, and before night a large quantity was removed between Twenty-third and Nineteenth streets. Portions of it are very hard, and difficult to get up, while other parts are little else than tar and gravel. Who is responsible for this enormous outrage upon the public does not seem to be known, but the Croton Board, who give out these contracts, should know who their securities are for the faithful performance of them.

Sudden Death—Suspicion of Foul Play.

A maiden lady, aged 60 years, named Julia Stebbins was yesterday found dead in her bed in her room at the American Hotel in Jersey City, under circumstances which gave rise to suspicions of foul play. Coroner Burns was notified. After having inquired into the facts he directed the arrest of Wm. Boniface, alias Charles Mabbecht, on suspicion of having poisoned her. The arrested man, a jeweler by profession, had been taken a few days previously into the employ of Miss Stebbins as a valet, upon a contemplated voyage to France. He states that he was anxious to get back to France, his native country, and that in this hope he had entered the employ of Miss Stebbins. Coroner Burns ordered a post-mortem examination of the remains to be made. The order was obeyed yesterday, and though the results of the investigation have not yet been officially made known, it is understood that no traces of poison were found, and that it was concluded [illegible]

[illegible] Members of Society—Sermon by Rev. Father Young.

Rev. Father Young, of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Fifty-ninth-street, preached to a large congregation on the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the day.

[illegible] in which obscene [illegible] and lust formed the theme, together with the most prurient and disgusting details of the Divorce Courts. These papers found their way into the hands of the young and tainted their moral character. "Will you not, fathers, brothers, husbands," he said, "assist me in crushing this debasing evil? Will you not rise in your places, and by that act give me an assurance of your aid in carefully excluding these papers from your households, in frowning down this most pernicious literature of the period?" The whole congregation of 2,000 persons rose to their feet in answer to the appeal.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

Dr. Geo. Christian Stiebling lectured on "Vaccination and Smallpox" before the German Freethinkers' Society, at No. [illegible] Hester-street, last night. He gave a history of vaccination, then spoke on smallpox, its different kinds, phases, contagious character, and finally refuted the objections against vaccination. The number of deaths on smallpox proper, he stated, was about forty-eight per cent. on the average, and the number of deaths from smallpox proper and the two less dangerous kinds of smallpox combined, about twenty-three per cent. The vaccine matter used in this country, he said, protected a vaccinated person from one to six years against smallpox.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 12.—American securities opened quiet. Stocks quiet.

	11 A. M.
Consols for money	[illegible]
Consols for account	[illegible]
United States Five-twenties of 1862	[illegible]
United States Five-twenties of 1865 (old)	[illegible]
United States Five-twenties of 1867	[illegible]
United States Ten-forties	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	[illegible]
Erie Railroad Shares	[illegible]
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Shares	[illegible]

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes [illegible]; closed flat; Rentes, 73f. [illegible].

Frankfort, Feb. 12.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet and unchanged.

London, Feb. 12—11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d. ₩ gallon. Whale Oil dull at £39 ₩ ton. Cloverseed, 50s. ₩ cwt. for American. Red Calcutta Linseed firmer, but not quotably higher. Linseed Cake, £10 10s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Tallow, 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, £[illegible] ₩ ton.

Havre, Feb. 12.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

Antwerp, Feb. 12.—Petroleum closed firm at [illegible]f. for Standard White.

Liverpool, Feb. 12—Evening.—Cotton—The market closed steady, quotations unchanged. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

Provisions.—Bacon dull. Lard flat. Pork flat.

Liverpool, Feb. 12—11 A. M.—Cotton opens steady and quotations unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Frankfort, Feb. 12.—United States Bonds closed firm.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.—Cotton closed firm; sales of the day, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Red Wheat, 7s. 5d.@7s. 6d.; Winter, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

Havre, Feb. 12.—Cotton closed firm on spot and afloat.

Bremen, Feb. 12.—Petroleum closed heavy at 6 thalers 7½ groats.

Hamburg, Feb. 12.—Petroleum closed quiet.

Antwerp, Feb. 12.—Petroleum opened firm at [illegible]f. for Standard White.

Havana, Feb. 12.—Sugar—All qualities slightly advanced, and the feeling in the market is better; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, [illegible] boxes. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hhds.; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas to foreign countries, [illegible] boxes and [illegible] hhds.; to the United States, [illegible] boxes and [illegible] hhds.; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, active, at [illegible] reals ₩ arrobe; Molasses Sugar firm at [illegible] reals; fair to good refining Muscovadoes firm at [illegible] reals. Clayed Molasses quiet at [illegible] reals; Muscovado Molasses quiet at [illegible] reals. Lard active at [illegible] in tierces, and [illegible] in tins. Tallow active at [illegible]. Bacon steady at [illegible]. Wax buoyant; Yellow, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Petroleum firmer. Potatoes active at [illegible]. The market is supplied with Hams; [illegible]. Lumber—Yellow Pine dull at [illegible] ₩ M. White Pine declining; quoted at [illegible] ₩ M. Shooks—The market is supplied with Box; quoted at [illegible] reals. Freights closed steady. Exchange—On London, [illegible] ₩ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, gold, par@[illegible] ₩ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Exchange on New-York flat, par selling, [illegible] ₩ cent. off buying. Flour in moderate demand; low grades quiet and nominally unchanged; upper grades, sales Spring Extra, at [illegible]. Wheat quiet; No. 2 at [illegible]; afternoon, [illegible] for No. 2. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; sales No. 2 at [illegible]. Rye steady, but inactive, at [illegible] for No. 2. Barley dull at [illegible] for No. 2. High-wines firm at [illegible]. Provisions—Mess Pork lower; [illegible] cash, and seller for March. Lard quiet and lower at [illegible]. Meats quiet and lower; Rough Sides, 12c.; Dry-salted Shoulders [illegible]; Short Rib Middles, 14c.; Sweet-pickled Hams, [illegible]; Green Hams, [illegible]. Dressed Hogs dull at [illegible], dividing at 200 lb. Live Hogs steady and fairly active at [illegible] for Common to Extra. Beef Cattle quiet, nominal and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] Hogs. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] Hogs.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton nominal. Flour—Low grades firm; others heavy; Superfine, $4 [illegible]; Extra, $4 [illegible]; Double Extra, [illegible]; Treble Extra, $[illegible]. Wheat heavy; No. 2 Spring, 83c.; No. 1 Spring, [illegible]; No. 2 Red Fall, [illegible]; No. 1 Red Fall, [illegible]. Corn heavy; Mixed and Yellow in bulk, [illegible]; White, [illegible]; choice Mixed, sacked, [illegible]; Yellow, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Oats heavy at [illegible] in bulk; [illegible] sacked. Barley dull at [illegible] for strictly prime Minnesota, $1 for choice Fall. Rye dull at [illegible] for Prime. Whisky firm at [illegible]. Provisions firm. Pork, [illegible]. Bulk Meats—Dry-salted Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon active; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Lard—Choice, [illegible]; Kegs, 17c. Cattle steady and unchanged. Live Hogs firm at [illegible] for Light to Extra. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels.

Baltimore, Feb. 12.—Cotton dull; Middling [illegible]. Flour dull and irregular; Howard-street Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; City Mills Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; Western Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, [illegible]; Maryland, [illegible]. Corn steady; White, [illegible]; Yellow, [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible]. Rye dull at 95c. Mess Pork advancing; [illegible]. Bacon firm; Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Shoulders, [illegible]; Hams, [illegible]. Lard firm at [illegible]. Whisky, [illegible].

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 50c.@54c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley in fair demand at $1 10 for Spring; $1 [illegible] for Fall. Cotton dull; Middling, 24½c. Whisky in good demand at 95c. Live Hogs dull at [illegible]; receipts, 705 head. Provisions neglected; holders remain firm. Mess Pork held at $27; some sales at this price. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 10½c.; Sides, [illegible] asked. Bacon dull with a limited demand; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, [illegible]. Sugar-cured Hams unchanged. Lard dull and neglected; Steam, [illegible]; Kettle held at 16c. Exchange dull at 1-10 off buying; par selling.

Louisville, Feb. 12.—Tobacco—Sales, [illegible] hhds. at [illegible] for trash; [illegible] for Lugs; [illegible] for Low to Good Leaf; [illegible] for Medium Bright Wrappers. Cotton active; sales, 111 bales; Low Middling, 23c. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat active at $1 [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible] sacked. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $27 [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, packed, 18½c. Lard—Tierce, 16½c. Whisky [illegible].

New-Orleans, Feb. 12.—Cotton active at full prices; Middling, [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bales; receipts, 2,[illegible] bales; exports to Liverpool, 7,[illegible] bales; to Hamburg, 1,850 bales; coastwise, 2,080 bales. Corn firmer at $1 07½@$1 10. Oats dull at 75c. Mess Pork firmer at $28 50@$29. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 14c.; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Rib, 18½c. Coffee active and firmer; Fair, 15¼c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17½c.@17¼c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 120½; Sight Drafts on New-York, par@¼ discount; Sterling Exchange, 129½.

Oswego, Feb. 12—Evening.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 [illegible] Amber Winter; $[illegible] for White; $7 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 [illegible]. Corn dull at $1 [illegible]. Barley held at $1 [illegible] for Upper Lake Canada. Cornmeal, $2 [illegible] for Bolted, and $2 [illegible] for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $[illegible]; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]; Middlings, $[illegible] ₩ ton. Railroad Freights lower; Flour to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—Cotton dull; Middling Upland, [illegible]. Flour very dull; Superfine, $4 [illegible]; Extras, $4 [illegible]; Northwestern Extra Family, $[illegible]; Pennsylvania do., $[illegible]; Indiana and Ohio, $5 [illegible]; Fancy, $[illegible]. Wheat in light demand; Red at $1 [illegible]; White, $1 [illegible]. Rye commands 90c.@92c. Corn less active but steady; New Yellow, 86c.@88c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley—Two-rowed New-York, 98c.@$1. Petroleum steady and unchanged. Whisky active at 97c.@98c.

Buffalo, Feb. 12.—Receipts for the week, [illegible] Beef Cattle, 2,[illegible] Hogs, 3,[illegible] Sheep. Market closes firm at yesterday's quotations. Stock all sold and the yard cleared. No change in prices of articles usually quoted, except heavy Mess Pork is held at $27. There is little demand for new Corn, which can be bought at 75c. for Ohio on the track. Other articles generally unchanged, entirely neglected.

Toledo, Feb. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat advancing; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Red, $1 [illegible]. Corn dull; New, 70c. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs dull; no sales. Receipts—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats, [illegible] Dressed Hogs. Shipments—1,1[illegible] bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] Dressed Hogs.

Milwaukee, Feb. 12.—Flour dull; City Double Extra, $4 [illegible]. Wheat quiet at [illegible] for No. 1; 82½c. for No. 2. Oats steady at 39c. for No. 2. Corn nominal. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Dressed Hogs lower; sales at $10 [illegible]. Receipts—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

Memphis, Feb. 12.—Cotton held 24c.; receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; exports, 113 bales. Flour, $[illegible] for Superfine. Corn, $1 [illegible]. Oats, 70c.@75c. Pork, $[illegible]. Lard, 16c.@17½c. Bacon—Shoulders nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides, [illegible].

Norfolk, Feb. 12.—Cotton—Receipts, 1,140 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 150 bales. Market dull, but a shade easier. Low Middling, [illegible].

[illegible], Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet. Sales, [illegible] bales Middlings at [illegible]. Exports for the week—To Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales.

Wilmington, Feb. 12.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 45c. Rosin steady for Strained at $1 [illegible]. Crude Turpentine unchanged. Cotton quiet at [illegible].

Cleveland, Feb. 12.—Wheat firmer, held at $1 [illegible] for No. 1 Red; $1 [illegible] for No. 2 do. Corn heavy and nominally unchanged. Oats dull; held at [illegible] for No. 1 State. Rye and Barley nominal.

[illegible], Feb. 12.—Wheat firm; Extra White, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 do., $1 [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Barley advancing, at $1 [illegible] ₩ cental. Dressed Hogs, [illegible].

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm at $1 [illegible]. Legal Tenders, [illegible].

Mobile, Feb. 12.—Cotton in fair demand; closed steady; sales, 1,[illegible] bales Middling at 24c.; receipts, 2,[illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 12.—Cotton market quiet but firm. Sales, [illegible] bales. Receipts, [illegible] bales. Middling, [illegible].

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 12.—Cotton—Receipts, 2,1[illegible] bales; exports, 7,[illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales. Market quiet. Middling, [illegible].

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—Stocks firm and active; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, [illegible]; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]. Gold, 120.

[Advertisement.]

Pyle's O. K. Soap still increasing in popularity. Housekeepers find it the cheapest in the end, and instruct their friends. All first-class grocers keep it. Depot No. 3[illegible] Washington-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Westphalia	Feb. 15	New-York	Hamburg.
Manhattan	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Feb. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 19	New-York	Havre.
Helvetia	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

Cleopatra	Feb. 1[illegible]	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Feb. 17	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Westphalia, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for such letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M., 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 A. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	[illegible]
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 12—In steamship Atalanta, from London.—Richard H. Gill, Arthur Greenwood, Francis D. Gilbert, Martha A. Gilbert, Dorothy Wright, John C. Wright, H. Wright, Elizabeth E. Wright, Alfred J. Wright, Salmont Day, Richard Standish, Chas. Davis, E. J. Weston, John Anderson.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. C. E. Crawford, L. W. Clark, D. H. Stevens, M. Johnson, P. Schaefer, James Flanagan, A. M. Osborn, M. McCready, W. Cortland, Chas. E. Peck, A. B. Raymond, Albert Merrill, James Horgan, Richard Bass.

In steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Henry Clifton, Frank Mandeville, Dr. M. C. De Arcy, Lieutenant Colson, Mme. Berage, Captain M. Freeman, Mme. Mayser, Mme. Sloan, Mr. Hobbleman, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Kistler, Mr. Royer, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Kirk, and 16 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Courier, Express and New-Yorker Demokrat, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 [illegible]	Sun sets	5 [illegible]	Moon sets	5 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 1[illegible]	Gov. Island	7 0[illegible]	Hell Gate	8 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Feb. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London Jan. 27, and Havre 29th, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Experienced strong westerly gales most of the passage. Feb. 9, lat. 41 50, lon. [illegible], passed a National steamer, bound E.; 12th, 120 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E.

Steamship Anglia, (Br., new,) Craig, Glasgow Jan. 29, via Moville 30th, with mdse. and 1[illegible] passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage; Feb. 12, 40 miles east of Nantucket lightship, passed schr. Martha, (of St. John, N. B.,) water logged and abandoned; foremast gone and sails hanging overside; mainmast and jibboom standing; appeared to have been abandoned but a short time; a raft, had just left her, and probably had the crew on board.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Was detained 14 hours on the Bar, and left the steamship United States aground.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 5, with mdse. and 11 passengers to Florida Railroad Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 64 hs., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Ville de Paris (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Jan. 27, and Brest 28th, via Halifax Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steamship Valley City, Bedell, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Franconia, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 9, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Centipede, Becket, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Ship Marianne V., (Port.,) Ferreira, Lisbon [illegible] ds., with salt and corkwood to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Bark Nicoline, (N. G.,) Hiem, Santos [illegible] ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Feb. 1, 120 miles off Sandy Hook, encountered a severe gale from S. E. to N. W., and lasting 3 ds.; Jan. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed schr. Henry Hendrickson, steering S. W.; Feb. 11, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed schr. J. C. Wright, under jury mast, steering W.

Bark Anna Taglavia, (Ital.,) Cartaglicia, Palermo [illegible] ds., with fruit, brimstone, &c., to G. Haussmann. Passed Gibraltar Dec. [illegible], and has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Svanen, (Dan.,) Ebsen, Rio Janeiro [illegible] ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Crossed the Equator Jan. 1[illegible], in lon. [illegible]. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with variable gales.

Brig Ella (of Nassau,) Poole, Rio Grande do Sul Dec. 1[illegible], with hides and wool to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the Equator Jan. 1[illegible], in lon. [illegible], and had moderate weather up to Bermuda, from thence continuous northerly gales; Feb. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed a ship dismasted, running before the wind, probably for Bermuda, but required no assistance.

Brig Keystone, (of Boston,) Carter, Campeachy Jan. 1[illegible], via Sisal [illegible], with logwood, &c., to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has had variable weather on the passage, and been 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. E. S. Wharton, Bendall, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Thomas & Holmes. Has had heavy weather during the passage; lost main boom and split sails.

Schr. Addie Blaisdell, Garwood, Savannah [illegible] ds., with yellow pine to Brockway & Dayton.

Below.

Bark Carlton, Trecartin, Havana Jan. 2[illegible], with sugar, &c., to master. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Croix, with sugar, rum, &c., to P. Hanford. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. brig Iduna, from Rio Grande; schr. White Swan, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12.—Arr. schr. Wm. Flint, from New-York; M. B. Mahoney, from Cedar Keys, Fla.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Prometheus, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 12.—Passed out—Brigs E. H. Kennedy, for Savannah; Bonnets, for Matanzas; J. Paleda, for Inagua; schr. Melita, for St. Thomas.

Arr. barks Serene and Laguna, from Rio Janeiro; schr. Edna Harwood, Mateman, for Baltimore.

Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Romance, from Nassau. She experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamship Golden City, from Panama.

Spoken, &c.

Tampest—Brig, steering N., was signalized Feb. 5, on the north edge of the Gulf.

SOMETHING NEW!

Two million copies of the annual SHAKESPERIAN ALMANAC for 1870 will be given away, and in order that the distributing may be made as rapidly as possible, I should deem it a favor to send, prepaid, ten or fifteen copies to any person who will judiciously distribute them in his locality. One of its features are the Seven Ages of Man's Life, illustrated in a masterly manner. Address Dr. C. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

ACHE, PAIN, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, &c., quickly give way to, and speedily cured by, the unfailing household remedy, in aches or pains, HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT. 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

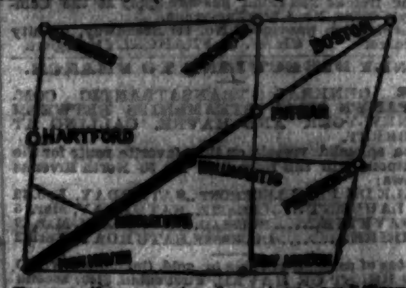
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL STATE, LOCAL AND UNITED STATES TAXES, PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

THE ROAD.—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the GRAND AIR-LINE ROUTE between NEW-YORK and BOSTON, 52 miles in length, running from New-Haven to Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will be over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route.

The position of the Road, as compared with the old lines, which were built with a view of connecting different cities rather than to form a direct through route, is shown by the following diagram:



For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been greatly desired, and unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along the line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion.

In regard to the through trade, a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest and affording ungraded a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

THE BONDS are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a First Mortgage to the property of the Company of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made Trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and may, at the option of the holder, be registered. They are, by an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, made exempt from all State and local taxes, and are also free from income tax. The average tax in Connecticut is about two per cent., while the revenue tax is some three-eighths per cent., which, added to the interest, makes the bond equal to one paying nine and one-half per cent.

The security is beyond question; the interest is liberal; while the tax exemption feature renders them the MOST DESIRABLE BOND IN THE MARKET FOR INVESTORS RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT.

All classes of securities received at full market rates, and bonds returned without expense.

Full information furnished on application to any of the banks or bankers in the State, or by sending direct to ourselves.

HATCH & FOOTE,

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NO. 12 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest

IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 2[illegible] miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

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No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE Railroad Company of Virginia.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.

It passes through a rich country, the local trade of which is more than enough to support it, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, which contain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and the security is first-class in every respect.

A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½ and interest from Nov. 1, in currency, and at that price are the

CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad, and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

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